The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 12,288.—VOL. LXXVI. | FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1877. | PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

BRETNALL.—October 5, at her residence, Raglan-street Alexandria, the wife of Frederick R. Bretnall, of a daughter.

MARSHALL.—September 10, at Goonian, Bowshaw, Mrs. Hotspur Marshall, of a daughter.

MATHISON.—At Ralston Cottage, Wollongong, the wife of the Rev. Walter Mathison, of a son.

SLY.—October 2, at her residence, Calder House, Redfern, the wife of Dr. J. David Sly, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BATLEY—GULLEN.—September 27, at St. Michael's Church, by the Rev. Hulton S. King, Ernest Thomas, second son of the late Mr. George Batley, of Middlesex, England, to Sarah Ida, third daughter of Mr. William Gullen, of London.

FLETCHER—WICKHAM.—September 16, at Church of England Parsonage, Narrabri, by the Rev. J. F. Eaton, William Oulker, eldest son of John Fletcher, Esq., of the Glebe, Sydney, to Jessie, youngest daughter of the late Rev. T. Wickham, of Sydney, and stepdaughter of Henry Meulman, Esq., professor of music, Narrabri.

HAWKINS—TURNBULL.—October 1, at the residence of the bride's parents, Burrawang, by the Rev. J. W. Dymock, Samuel, third son of Mr. J. S. Hawkins, Wild's Meadows, to Margaret, second surviving daughter of the late Mr. R. Turnbull, of Burrawang.

TURNER—SCHOLZ.—October 2, at St. Peter's Cathedral, Armidale, by Rev. C. Girard Robinson, A.M., Mr. John Turner, to Miss Francisca Scholz, of Wandsworth, near Armidale.

DEATHS.

BALL.—October 4, at her residence, 364, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, after a long and painful illness, Johanna Ball, aged 63.

HOKIN.—October 3, at her parents' residence, 42, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo, Sarah Darcy, dear and beloved child of John and Sarah Hokin, aged 5 years and 2 months old, from lockjaw, caused by being kicked by a horse.

McDONALD.—October 4, at Adelaide Cottage, Potts Point, George Alexander McDonald, aged 31 years.

MILLER.—October 4, at his residence, John-street, Pyrmont, Samuel Miller, aged 44, native of county Monaghan, Ireland, and for 19 years night-watchman at A. S. N. Co.'s Works, Pyrmont, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, leaving a wife and six children to mourn their loss.

WAUHOP.—October 2, at his residence, Petersham, late of Strawberry Hill, after a short but painful illness, Mr. Hugh Wauhop, native of county Cavan, Ireland, in the 70th year of his age, leaving a loving wife and four children and large circle of friends to mourn their loss.

SHIPPING.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited).
OVERLAND ROUTE,
via Torres Straits and Singapore.
The magnificent new steamship
BOWEN,
J. Miller, commander,
under contract with the Government of Queensland,
will leave Cosmopolitan Wharf on
SATURDAY, October 6, at noon, taking mails, goods, and passengers.

The facilities of passengers by this route proceeding to any of the European or Eastern ports from Singapore are as follows:—To Europe—Mail steamer weekly, and frequent other opportunities. To Bombay, Madras, and Ceylon—Mail steamer weekly. To Calcutta—Fortnightly. To Manila—Fortnightly, in connection with French mail steamer from Europe.

Passengers can be booked for Venice, Brindisi, and Southampton, and forwarded by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.

For rates of freight or passage apply to
BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Agents, 52, Pitt-street.

STEAM TO COOKTOWN (without transhipment).
The Eastern and Australian Mail Steamship Company's powerful and favourite
S.S. BOWEN,
J. Miller, commander,
will leave the Cosmopolitan Wharf at noon on SATURDAY, the 6th October.
No cargo received after 2 p.m. on FRIDAY.
Special rates for cargo and passengers.
Apply to BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Agents, 52, Pitt-street.

STEAM TO SOMERSET (without transhipment).
The Eastern and Australian Mail Steamship Company's powerful and favourite
S.S. BOWEN,
J. Miller, commander,
will leave the Cosmopolitan Wharf at noon on SATURDAY, the 6th October.
No cargo received after 2 p.m. on FRIDAY.
For cargo and passengers,
Apply to BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Agents, 52, Pitt-street.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OVERLAND ROUTE TO GREAT BRITAIN, THROUGH AMERICA.
Under contract with N. S. W. and N. Z. Governments.
CITY OF NEW YORK,
3000 tons, W. B. Cobb, commander,
will be dispatched
at 2 p.m. on FRIDAY, 19th October, 1877, carrying her Majesty's mails and passengers to Auckland, Honolulu, and San Francisco.
Drafts, payable in gold, in San Francisco, issued by the undersigned.
For rates of passage and freight, and for all other information, apply to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents, Spring-street.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER, via Newcastle.—New screw Steamer Mary Cochrane, Saturday, 9 p.m.

STEAM TO THE RICHMOND RIVER.—Steamer BONNIE DUNDEE sails from Patent Slip Wharf on MONDAY next. Freights at reduced rates.
G. and B. NICOLL, Erskine-street.

THE CLARENCE AND RICHMOND RIVERS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS will be dispatched from the Company's Wharf, Sussex-street North, as follows, weather permitting:—

FOR GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER:

Ship.	Date of Sailing.
CITY OF GRAFTON	TUESDAY, 9th October, at 9 p.m., direct.
FOR MACLEAY RIVER:	
GOLDEN IRVING....	MONDAY, 8th October, at 9 p.m.. direct.
FOR RICHMOND RIVER:	
PLATYPUS	THIS DAY, Friday, at noon, taking cargo at greatly reduced rates.

Intending Passengers are invited to inspect the superior accommodation on board these favourite steamships.
Passage rates to and from Grafton.

Saloon:		Steerage:	
Single ticket....	£3 0 0	Single ticket	£1 15 0
Return ditto....	5 0 0	Return ditto	3 0 0

JOHN WHITE, Secretary, Sussex-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—Alexandra, this afternoon, Friday, at 4.30; Wotonga, to-morrow afternoon, Saturday, at 1; and City of Melbourne, Tuesday afternoon, at 4.30. (FARES AND FREIGHTS AT CURRENT RATES.)
TO LEVUKA (FIJI).—Ly-ee-Moon (with English mail), Saturday, 20th October.
TO NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, AND MORPETH.—Collaroy, to-morrow night, Saturday, at 11; and City of Brisbane, Monday night, at 11. GOODS for the PATERSON forwarded, per Collaroy, to-morrow night, Saturday. (FREIGHT PAYABLE IN SYDNEY.)
TO BRISBANE.—Governor Blackall, to-morrow afternoon, Saturday, at 1; and Florence Irving, Monday afternoon, at 1.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Balclutha, Tuesday afternoon, at 4.30. (FARES AND FREIGHTS AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.)
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—James Paterson, to-morrow afternoon, Saturday, at 1.
TO GLADSTONE, TO CLEVELAND BAY, TO CAIRNS (TRINITY BAY), TO COOKTOWN WHARF — Victoria (without transhipment), THIS AFTERNOON, Friday, at 4.30.
TO CARDWELL, TO KEPPEL BAY, TO FLAT-TOP ISLAND, TO PORT DENISON — Florence Irving, Monday afternoon, at 1.
CARGO is now being received for transmission to any of the above PORTS.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION CO.—Steam to
GLADSTONE,
COOKTOWN WHARF
CAIRNS (TRINITY BAY), and
TOWNSVILLE.
(DIRECT WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.)
The splendid and favourite steamship
VICTORIA, 1500 tons,
T. A. Lake, commander,
will be DISPATCHED for the above ports THIS AFTERNOON, Friday, at 4.30.
FARES and FREIGHTS at CURRENT RATES.
This vessel has unrivalled accommodation for Live Stock, inspection of which is invited.
For particulars apply to
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—The fine steamship TASMAN, 700 tons register, will be dispatched from the GRAFTON WHARF, on TUESDAY MORNING, 9th October, at 9.
For freight or passage apply to T. and W. WILLIS, Agents, 58, Pitt-street.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS TO WOLLONGONG.—To-day, 9.15 a.m. and 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA and CLYDE.—To-day, 9.15 a.m.
KIAMA and SHOALHAVEN.—To-night, at 11.
MORUYA and TATHRA.—To-night, at 11.
MERIMBULA and EDEN.—Wednesday, 9.15 a.m.

PARRAMATTA, RYDE, ERMINGTON, and NEWINGTON STEAMERS leave KING-STREET, THIS DAY, at 7, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5; leave Parramatta, 7, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5. GLADESVILLE STEAMERS leave King-street, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12.30, 1, 3, 4.15, 5, 6.15, calling at HUNTER'S HILL, and COCKATOO. FIVE DOCK, ASHFIELD, and BURWOOD, leave King-street at 7, 10, 12.30, 4.15, 6.15. Fares about half railway rates.

BRISBANE WATER.—The (s.) PELICAN will (weather permitting) leave King-st. to-morrow, 8 a.m.

HUNTER RIVER N. S. N. CO.—STEAM TO NEWCASTLE, MORPETH, RAYMOND TERRACE.
FROM SYDNEY.
THIS (Friday) NIGHT, at 11, the MAITLAND.
On SUNDAY NIGHT, at 12, the MORPETH.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

NEWCASTLE STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Limited).—The S.S. KEMBLA will leave SYDNEY for NEWCASTLE, THIS FRIDAY, and on MONDAY and TUESDAY NIGHTS, at half-past 11; and will leave NEWCASTLE for SYDNEY to-morrow, SATURDAY, and on TUESDAY MORNING, at 10.
H. D. PORTUS, Manager.
Offices—Lime-street Wharf, foot Erskine-street, Sydney; and Scott-street, Newcastle.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE, BRISBANE, AND MARYBOROUGH.
The M. S. S. CO. will dispatch their STEAMSHIPS (when practicable) as follows, from STRUTH'S WHARF, foot of King-street:—

FOR MELBOURNE:

Ship.	Master.	Sailing Date.
YOU YANGS..	Chas. Ashford	THIS DAY, Friday, 2 o'clock.
BARRABOOL..	John Pain....	TUESDAY, Oct. 9.
CHEVIOT	J. R. Clarke..	FRIDAY, October 12.
FOR BRISBANE:		
EDINA	J. H. South..	TUESDAY, Oct. 9.
FOR MARYBOROUGH:		
EDINA	J. H. South..	TUESDAY, Oct 9.

carrying passengers and cargo. Return tickets issued to and from MELBOURNE, available for three (3) months, by any of the Company's steamers, leaving every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and vice versa. Cargo received for the above ports every day.
These vessels have their SALOONS amidships, and are victualled by the owners.
Steerage passengers supplied with bedding.
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.
NOTE.—The S.S. EDINA having to undergo her usual overhaul, will not leave for BRISBANE and MARYBOROUGH till TUESDAY next.

UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND (Limited).
Fortnightly communication to all New Zealand Ports.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.	Date of Sailing.
WAKATIPU.	1796	A. Cameron..	About 19th October, via Wellington.
ROTORUA ..	1000	....	31st October, via Auckland.

NEW CALEDONIA.
TAIAROA, on arrival next Suez mail.
FREDK. W. JACKSON, 58, Pitt-street.

STEAM TO AUCKLAND.—The favourite powerful steamship
HERO, 1000 tons,
Thomas Logan, commander,
will leave the Grafton Wharf for Auckland direct on TUESDAY, 16th October, at 4 p.m.
Passengers should book early. The saloon is amidships.
Shippers are requested to apply for shipping orders without delay.
Passengers booked for the famous Waiwera Hot Springs.
BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Agents, 52, Pitt-street.

STEAM TO BRISBANE AND THE NORTHERN QUEENSLAND PORTS.
Direct without transhipment.
The new and powerful steamship
COREA
will leave Towns' Wharf about SATURDAY, the 13th instant. First class accommodation for horses and live stock.
For freight or passage apply to
PARBURY, LAMB, and CO., Spring-street.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS, THIS DAY
(weather permitting),
leave Queen's Wharf 7.15, 10.15, 11.30, 2.15, 4.30, 6, 7*
Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 11.45, 2.30
Manly Beach, 8.10, 9, 12, 3.15, 4.45, 5.30, 8* p.m.
Trips marked thus * omitted on Wednesdays.
Fare: Return ticket, 1s 6d; children, 1s. On Saturdays and Sundays return ticket, 1s.
N.B.—Extra late boats will leave Sydney for Manly Beach on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 11.15 p.m.
Dogs travelling with the passengers will be charged 1s per head.

STEAM TO LONDON, via THE SUEZ CANAL.—The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.'s magnificent steamer
CHIMBORAZO,
3847 tons register,
3000-horse-power effective,
will leave Sydney
SATURDAY, the 20th OCTOBER,
CALLING AT MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE,
carrying first, second, third, and steerage passengers.
To be followed by the

Ship.	Tons.	To sail.
S. S. CUZCO	3845	10th December.
S. S. LUSITANIA	3825	—

WOOL, TIN, AND OTHER PRODUCE FOR NEW YORK.—Shippers are requested to notice that a through bill of lading will be given for wool, tin, and other produce shipped by this line hence to London, to be transhipped there into the National Steam Navigation Company's steamers for New York.
Passengers stopping at Port Said can proceed to Venice by local steamers and spend the winter months on the Continent, en route to England.
Canal dues, eight shillings each passenger.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., General Agents.
WOOL received at MARSDEN and SON'S.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR ENGLAND. STEAM TO LONDON DIRECT.
Messrs. Money Wigram and Son's magnificent clipper steamship
DURHAM,
2300 tons register, 300-horse power nominal, 1500 indicated, F. Anderson, commander, will leave Melbourne for London on
WEDNESDAY, 7th November.
The saloon cabins are provided with every requisite for the voyage. Second and third class and steerage accommodation are unsurpassed, and the dietary scales are unusually liberal.
An experienced Surgeon and Stewardess accompany the vessel.
FARES:
Saloon (according to accommodation required).
Second-class, £27 to £30.
Third-class, £18 to £22.
Steerage, £16.
A liberal allowance made to families.
For plans of cabin, dietary scales, and all particulars, apply to
M. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

FOR LONDON.
To sail about the 10th instant.
For Passengers only.
The magnificent 100 A1 clipper barque
GLADSTONE,
1159 tons register, John Jackson, commander, has still room for a few Saloon and Second-class Passengers.
For particulars apply to
DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.—FOR THE FEBRUARY SALES.
The A1 clipper ship
HARLAW,
894 tons register, A. STEPHENS, Commander, having all her DEAD WEIGHT on board, and a large portion of her WOOL in store, will be dispatched on the 9th of OCTOBER.
For freight, or passage apply to Captain STEPHENS, on board, at Circular Quay; or
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.
Wool received at Talbot's.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.
For the February Sales.
The magnificent clipper ship
SAMUEL PLIMSOLL,
1444 tons register, R. BOADEN, Commander, having large engagements, will be dispatched October 27th.
For freight or passage apply to Captain BOADEN, on board, at Circular Quay; or
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.
Wool received at Talbot's.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON direct.
The favourite clipper ship
NINEVEH,
1174 tons, John Rose, commander,
having a considerable portion of her cargo engaged, will be dispatched as above for
THE FEBRUARY SALES.
Wool and other cargo now received at Talbot's stores.
For freight or passage apply to Captain Rose, on board; to MONTEFIORE and MONTEFIORE, 5, Gresham-street; or to HENRY AUSTIN, 35, Hunter-street.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON. FOR THE FEBRUARY SALES.
The splendid clipper ship
PATRIARCH,
1339 tons register,
H. PLATER, Commander,
will be dispatched as above.
Has superior accommodation for SALOON passengers.
For freight or passage apply to Captain PLATER, on board; or
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.
Wool received at Talbot's.

FOR LONDON.—The magnificent ship
GILROY,
1677 tons register, 100 A 1 at Lloyd's,
Robert Leslie, commander,
will load with dispatch for LONDON.
To secure a good passage, the Gilroy will be docked and painted before her departure.
WOOL received at Marsden and Son's Wool Stores.
For freight and all information apply to
BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Agents; or to
FRED. EBSWORTH, Broker.

FOR LONDON.
For the February Sales.
The favourite regular trader
AGNES ROSE,
593 tons, G. Innes, commander,
will be dispatched as above.
Has superior accommodation for first-class passengers in saloon, and for second-class in house on deck.
For freight or passage apply to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.
Wool received at Marsden and Sons'.

FOR MAURITIUS direct.—The A1 clipper barque
VICUNA,
319 tons register, C. Dinsdale, commander,
will be dispatched as above.
For freight apply to
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FIRST and ONLY VESSEL for AUCKLAND.—The clipper brig SYREN, C. Sainty, master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the PATENT SLIP WHARF; or, to
WM. LAIDLEY and CO., Agents, Exchange-buildings.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—The clipper brig COLIBRI, being under charter, will have prompt dispatch. For freight apply
J. J. AIKEN, 59, Exchange-corner.

FIRST VESSEL for ROCKHAMPTON.—Clipper Brig AFRICAN MAID has room for few tons dead weight.
G. W. TATE, 86, Sussex-street.

FOR PORT ADELAIDE.—The Brig ANNIE BROWN, Captain Malone, will have prompt dispatch. For freight apply to Captain on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to BEILBY and CO.

PORT MACQUARIE.—VICTOR (detained through bad weather), from Market Wharf, THIS DAY.

FOR MORUYA.—MOSES FLETCHER, now receiving cargo. HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wf.

MACLEAY RIVER.—The COLLEEN DHAS, This Evening. O'DOUD and CO., Commercial Wf.

ELLEN, for Eden and Tathra first fair wind. Freights payable to H. CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

EASBY, for NEW ZEALAND.—NOTICE TO SHIPPERS and PASSENGERS.—Vessel being UNEXPECTEDLY detained for repairs, NO CARGO is to be sent down till further notice, which will be duly advertised.
FORD, ADAMS, and CO., Agents.

SHIP GLADSTONE, FOR LONDON.—All ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate at the office of the undersigned before noon on MONDAY next, the 8th instant, otherwise they will not be recognised.
DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO.

TONNAGE wanted, for HONOLULU.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

THE MELBOURNE HARBOUR TRUST.
TO STEAM-TUG PROPRIETORS.
Written offers will be received until noon on the 15th of October proximo, from Steam-tug Proprietors desirous of Chartering an efficient Steam-tug of about 50-h.p. nominal, to be employed in connection with the dredging operations in river Yarra.
Further particulars can be obtained at the office of the Commissioners.
RICHARD FORD, Secretary.
William-street, 28th September, 1877.

FLOATING DOCK, DARLING HARBOUR.—THOMAS S. ROWNTREE and CO., Wood and Composite Shipbuilders and Blacksmiths. Ships of any size docked; repairs and work efficiently carried out on the most reasonable terms. Masts, spars, and ship timber of every description always on hand.

EDUCATIONAL.

A LADY, late pupil of Mrs. Birch, M. Del Sarte, and Mr. Bücke, will give Lessons in Music and Singing. For cards of address, apply E. D. S., at READING'S Music Emporium, George-street.

BELMORE COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES.
ROCKWALL, MACLEAY-STREET, POTTS POINT.

CLIFF LODGE, Glebe Point.—Classes reassemble MONDAY, 8th. Principal—Mrs. Rowley Horsley.

CALDER HOUSE, Redfern.—Studies will be resumed after the short vacation, on MONDAY, 8th instant.
J. DAVID SLY, M.A., L.L.D., Principal.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, GLEBE POINT.
Work will be Resumed
on MONDAY, October 8.
THOMAS J. BOWYER, M.A.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, 129, Castlereagh-street. Principal, Mr. MONTAGU YOUNGER. Instruction on Organ, Piano, Harmonium, Theory, Singing, and all other orchestral instruments.
Piano and other classes. An Evening Singing and Instruction Class for Gentlemen. The attention of parents is particularly requested to a Juvenile Theoretical Class, now in course of formation, where students will be taught to write music. Particulars, &c., from the Principal.
Studies resumed on MONDAY, 8th instant.

DRAUGHTSMEN prepared for Surveyor-General's O. MEYERS, 2, Custom House-buildings, Cir. Quay.

MELMERBY, Victoria-street.—Education for young ladies. Mrs. Spofforth. Prospectuses on application.

MISS SOMERVILLE'S Educational Establishment, Louisa-terrace, 222, Palmer-street.

MISS CLARK, Teacher of Pianoforte, Ferry Road, Glebe Point. Terms at Mr. W. H. Paling's, and Messrs. Nicholson and Ascherberg's.

MR. H. N. MONTAGU, Teacher of ELOCUTION for the PULPIT, the BAR, the STAGE, and the PLATFORM. School CLASSES instructed in simultaneous Elocution. Guildford Lodge, Glebe Point.

OAKLANDS, Mittagong.—The Christmas Term will commence on SATURDAY, October 6.
E. SOUTHEY.

ROWENA COLLEGE, 152, Alberto-terrace, Macleay-street. Principal, Miss RUSSELL.
Studies resumed on Tuesday, the 9th instant.
Two vacancies.

SCHOOL of Arts Classes.—English Grammar, Fridays, half-past 7; Elocution, &c., Tuesdays, half-past 7.

SYDNEY LADIES' COLLEGE.—Miss FLOWER politely requests the punctual attendance of Pupils and Professors for the Christmas term on the 8th instant.

SPRINGFIELD COLLEGE, Macleay-street. Principal—Madame de MONSIGNY.
The Michaelmas Holidays will terminate on MONDAY, October 8th.

THE MISSES HOOPER will receive their pupils on the 8th instant. 28, Upper Fort-street.

THE Misses GILLAN, Ailantus, 170, William-street. Duties will be resumed on MONDAY, October 8th.

THE Misses MARTIN, Rosebank, Darlinghurst.—The Spring term will begin MONDAY, October 8, when studies will be resumed.

THE NEW SCHOOL, Darlinghurst Road. Principal, W. J. STEPHENS, M.A. Oxford, late Fellow and Tutor of Queen's College, and First Head Master of the Sydney Grammar School. (First Class, 1852).
Summer term commences Monday, October 8.

DANCING.—Mrs. ARNOLD'S Class every Friday evening, Oddfellows' Hall, Elizabeth-street.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

ARTHUR HASLEM.—Please send your Address, Stratton's Family Hotel, Woollahra. Important.

AGENCY and INQUIRY OFFICE.—Inquiries conducted for private individuals, legal and mercantile community. Missing friends, &c., traced. OTTO BERLINER and CO., 4, Bond-street, off 276, George-st.

CLIFTON.—GEORGE, meet J. W. R., SATURDAY EVENING, half-past 7, corner King and George sts.

ELLIOTT and THOMAS, Missing Friends, Private and Confidential Agents. All communications strictly confidential. Office—61, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

GILES, JOHN, author of "History of Creation."—Send address to X, care of Wallace, 111, King-st., Sydney.

GIRAFFE.—CALL on E. G. KENNEDY, Royal Oak Hotel, George-street South. Important.

J. D. IRELAND is requested to call at once on HENRY FREEMAN, 16, Bridge-street.

MRS. DAY will oblige by forwarding her address to Mrs. MADDOCKS, Waverley.

MRS. J. H. SHARP, Mackay,—Please call at our office, for telegram. S. HOFFNUNG and CO.

MR. LAWRENCE, who arrived by Hero steamer from Auckland.—Send address 24, Francis-street.

MR. FREDERICK WHERRIT, Drover, will oblige by calling immediately on Mr. GREER, No. 1, Wentworth-place, Elizabeth-street.

T. DONNELLY.—D. T. is anxious to know your address. Write to old address.

WILL Mrs. ELLEN HENDERSON please call on Mr. Wilson, Californian Boarding House, Sussex-st.

MEETINGS.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE FUND FOR THE ERECTION OF THE GREAT SYNAGOGUE, ELIZABETH-STREET, Sydney.
A GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers of the Jewish faith to the fund for the erection of the GREAT SYNAGOGUE, ELIZABETH-STREET, is hereby convened, in accordance with and under and by virtue of the provisions of the eighth section of the Act of the Governor and Legislature of the colony of New South Wales, passed in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled the "JEWISH SYNAGOGUE and SCHOOLS ACT of 1872," and will be held on MONDAY, the 8th day of October, 1877, at the Sydney Synagogue, York-street, Sydney, at the hour of half-past 7 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of nominating a President, Treasurer, and eight Committeemen to form the Board of Management for the current Jewish year, and for such other business as may then occur.
By order.
DAVID COHEN, Hon. Secretary.
Sydney Chambers, York-street, Sydney, September 26, 1877.

TINSMITHS' SOCIETY.—MEETING, TO-NIGHT, 8 o'clock.

MASONIC.—Prince of Wales Lodge, No. 1653, E. C.—Regular Monthly Meeting This Evening, at 7.30.

NO. 10 LOYAL ORANGE LODGE meets THIS EVENING, Presbyterian Schoolroom, Pitt-street South, 7.30 sharp. Visitors invited.
C. HUNT, Secretary.

EIGHT-HOUR CONFERENCE OF THE IRON TRADES.—The usual Monthly Meeting THIS (Friday) EVENING, 7.30, Swan Two Necks. Important business. Every delegate attend. J. GARRARD, Sec.

OPERATIVE MASONS' SOCIETY, N. S. W.—A special MEETING will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, October 5th (members only). Chair taken 7.30 sharp. J. DOOLEY, Secretary.

GLEBE VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY.—MEETING, Council-chambers, THIS EVENING, at 8 sharp. Important business.
W. G. COULTER, Secretary.

NEW SOUTH WALES INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.
The Annual Public MEETING of this Institution for the presentation of the Annual Report and Treasurer's Accounts, will be held at the Institution, NEWTOWN ROAD, on MONDAY AFTERNOON next, October 8, at 3 o'clock.
His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to preside.
ELLIS ROBINSON, Honorary Secretary.
Subscribers and friends of the institution are invited.

NEW SOUTH WALES ACADEMY OF ART.—The Sixth Annual MEETING of the New South Wales Academy of Art will be held at the Society's Rooms, Elizabeth-street, on MONDAY, the 8th October, at 8 p.m.
The attendance of members is specially invited.
E. DU FAUR, Hon. Secretary.
Elizabeth-street, 27th September, 1877.

WORKING MEN'S D. A., Newtown Branch, meeting To-Night, Foresters' Hall, St. Peters, 7.30.

MASONIC.—St. Leonards Samaritan Lodge, 1654, E.C. Regular Monthly Meeting, This Evening, at 7.30.

WORKING MEN'S DEFENCE ASSOCIATION meets on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, at Lighthouse Hotel. Messrs Douglas, West, Jennett, and Guest have ceased to be connected with the association.
J. M. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

THE GLEBE VOLUNTEER FIRE CO.—A MEETING of this Company will be held in the Glebe Council Chambers, THIS EVENING, at 7.30 o'clock. Business important. W. J. COULTER, Hon. Sec.

NORTH WILLIAMS GOLD-MINING COMPANY (Limited).
NOTICE is hereby given that the Half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, 177, Pitt-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, October 31st instant, at 3.30 p.m., to receive Directors' Report and Balance-sheet for half-year ended September 30th, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward, in accordance with the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board.
GEORGE HARDIE, Manager.
October 5, 1877.

Y. M. C. A. LITERARY and DEBATING CLASS meet THIS EVENING, 7.30, at 309, George-street. Debate: "Which is the better policy for N.S.W., Free Trade or Protection?" W. HUSBAND, Hon. Sec.

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

I, THE UNDERSIGNED have this day SOLD the Grocery BUSINESS carried on by me at Manly Beach, to ROBERT EVANS, who will receive all debts owing to me, and liquidate all claims.
GEORGE EVANS, Manly Beach.
September 1st, 1877.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

UNITED EVANGELISTIC COMMITTEE.
THIS EVENING, Dr. SOMERVILLE will meet Converts and Inquirers, at the Exhibition Building, at 7.30 o'clock.
Admission will be by ticket, free, which may be had on application to the Secretaries at the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, George-street.
FRANCIS TAIT, THOMAS B. TRESS, Secretaries.

Y. M. C. A.—Breakfast MEETING, Sunday next, 7 a.m., Temperance Hall. Subject: Acts i., viii.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST at Petersham station, PURSE, containing money and tickets. Reward, Station Master, Petersham.

LOST, 5 CARTE-DE-VISITES, on Sunday last, in Waterloo. Reward, Mr. F. HOCKING, Raglan-st.

LOST, South Kingston or Stanmore, Shetland Wool SHAWL. Reward Mr. COLE, Grocer, Enmore Rd.

LOST, 2 pieces of Gold ALBERT, in Pitt-street, with locket attached. Apply 96, King-street.

LOST, Lady's Gold Albert CHAIN, with tassel. Handsome reward. Apply 168, Pitt-street.

LOST, between Campbell-street, and Darlinghurst, part of Gold Earring. Reward at 1, Bloomfield-street.

LOST, in George-street, a Gold SEAL, with a white stone, of the shape of a crown. 10s. Reward will be paid if brought to 165, York-street.

LOST from the Redfern Railway Station, on Wednesday evening, a white and red COW, branded PM on off side, also V in square, with two ropes round the horns. A reward of £1 will be given to any person, delivering same at 116, Pitt-street.

LOST, on Wednesday night, by two ladies going from Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo, to Dr. Bowker's surgery, 19, Church-hill, a double leather PURSE, containing money, left either in the cab or dropped at Dr. Bowker's gate. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the above address.

STOLEN or strayed, Bay HORSE; branded C near shoulder, white spots on back, hog-maned. If stolen, £10 reward on conviction of thief, and 10s reward if returned to Mr. POWELL, Botany-street Waterloo.

10s REWARD.—Lost, in 'bus, 2nd instant, by poor woman, Purse, containing £2 18s. Apply 72, King-st.

£1 REWARD.—LOST one Bay HORSE, branded 39 B near shoulder, saddle on when lost. The above reward will be paid on delivery to D. CHAPPLELOW, St. Peters.

LECTURES.

QUEEN'S THEATRE, SUNDAY EVENING next. Natural v. Supernatural Religion—Arguments of Advent Conferences and Spiritist Nonsense, demolished in a Lecture, by Professor HAMILTON, 19, Hunter-street.

THEATRE ROYAL.—Entrances in Castlereagh and King streets.
Mr. THOMAS WALKER
will deliver a LECTURE in the Trance State, being the LAST of the present course, in the Theatre Royal, on SUNDAY EVENING, the 7th instant, at 7.30 o'clock.
E. GREVILLE, Esq., M.P., will preside.
Subject of the Lecture:
"What has SPIRITUALISM in common with Orthodoxy, and What Part does the DEVIL play in the production of Spiritual Phenomena?"
Admission—Dress circle, 1s; stalls, 6d; pit, 3d.
Doors open at 6.45 o'clock.

LECTURE.—"Natural v. Supernatural Religion."—Professor HAMILTON respectfully invites Christians, Jews, Materialists, Deists, and Spiritists. SUNDAY EVG., Queen's Theatre. Admission, 1s, 6d.

COMING MEN, by W. D. CAVANOUGH, TUESDAY next.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

HEAD-QUARTERS BAND.—Commandant's PARADE, on SATURDAY, 6th instant, assemble at Victoria Barracks, 3 p.m. Full dress; puggaries to be worn on helmets.
PRACTICE every FRIDAY EVENING, at 7.30, unless otherwise ordered.
G. D. CALLEN, Lieutenant.

1ST REGIMENT V. R.—The BATTALION will parade at the Victoria Barracks, in field day order, on SATURDAY, the 6th October, at 3 p.m.
Puggarees to be worn on helmets until further orders.
By order.
W. CHATFIELD, Captain, Adjutant.

4 BATTERY.—Members for the CAMP TO-NIGHT, at 7 p.m., Circular Quay—to provide themselves with knife, fork, spoon, great coat, and haversack. Full dress.
W. COOPER, Captain.

5 BATTERY V. A.—PARADE, TO-NIGHT, at Circular Quay, 7 sharp, in full dress with carbines, to proceed to the camp. Undress uniform will also be needed, and may be sent with any other small package to Dawes Battery not later than 2 o'clock to-day. Puggarees will be worn, and every man should bring an overcoat.
W. GORE BEVERLEY, Captain.

NO. 1. CO. Commandant's PARADE, SATURDAY, 3 p.m., Victoria Barracks; full dress, helmets, with puggarees. No drill on Monday.
JOHN COOPER, Captain.

NO. 8 CO.—PARADE, Victoria Barracks, 2.45; full dress, with puggarees. J. M. SMITH, Captain.

S. V. R.—Commandant's PARADE, TO-MORROW, 3 p.m., at Darlinghurst.
Full dress, with puggarees.
J. B. HILLIER.

WANTED, VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS. Apply F. A. OATLEY, Blackwall Stores, Circular Quay.

BOROUGH COUNCIL NOTICES.

BOROUGH OF ALEXANDRIA.—NOTICE is hereby given that legal steps are about to be taken for the recovery of all RATES now remaining unpaid for the current municipal year.
By order of the Mayor.
JAMES JONES, Council-clerk.

BOROUGH OF THE GLEBE. NOTICE.
RATEPAYERS are hereby reminded that (1st October) the time allowed for payment of Rates having expired, DISTRESS WARRANTS will be issued for the recovery of all rates not paid on or before 17th October instant.
By order of the Mayor.
W. DE BURGH HOCTER, Council-clerk.
Council-chamber, Glebe, 2nd October, 1877.

BOROUGH OF THE GLEBE.—NOTICE.—Sections of the intended PERMANENT LEVELS of Creek-street, Forsyth-street, and Woolley-street, may be inspected at the Council-chamber, Glebe Road.
The Council will not entertain any objections to such Levels unless stated in writing, and delivered to the Council-clerk, on or before the 4th November next.
W. DE BURGH HOCTER, Council-clerk and Surveyor.
Council-chambers, Glebe, October 4, 1877.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ADDRESSES Illuminated in best style, specimen on view. 2, Custom House-buildings, Circular Quay.

ACCOUNTANT.—SAMUEL HERBERT JONES, Lloyd's-chambers, 362, George-street.

AMERICAN STUDIO OF PHOTOGRAPHY.—Mr. GREENFELD, Photographer and Portrait Painter, takes this opportunity of announcing to his friends and patrons that he has removed to larger and superior premises, at 434, George-street, three doors from the Royal Hotel, over Fletcher's bootshop, where his establishment will be carried on for the future. The studio has been erected in the American style, imitating the extreme softness of light and shade so much admired in their portraits, and combined with rapidity, will be most suitable for the photographing of nervous sitters and instantaneous portraits of children. This, and in addition, Mr. Greenfeld's well-known style of giving his sitters the easiest and most graceful of attitudes, will secure him the further patronage of his friends and customers have hitherto honoured him with. Appointments can now be made.
Sydney, 1st October.

CLAIRVOYANT BUSINESS.—Medical and Physician.—Madame von Halle (Clara Antonia), 320, Geo.-st.

D. H. LEADER, 102, KING-ST., MANUFACTURER and IMPORTER of BABY LINEN and LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, price lists on application. UNDERCLOTHING made from Horrocks's calicoes only.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.—Satirical Political Cartoons DESIGNED, DRAWN, ENGRAVED, and PRINTED. 160, Pitt-street, corner of Rowe-street.

JAMES BOWMAKER, Slater, &c., 426, Bourke-street, Surry Hills. Repairs done.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING and BABY LINEN.—Outfits for Europe, first-class qualities, lowest prices.
E. WAY, Manufacturer, 261 to 267, Pitt-street.

MRS. and MISS LETTON, Dressmakers (lately from London), intend carrying on business 218, Bourke-st.

M'COY, BROTHERS, Importers and Manufacturers of first-class Boots and Shoes, 559 and 561, Geo.-st.

MR. J. E. CARTER, Dentist (from London), can be consulted daily at his residence, 26, College-street.

MR. PERCEVAL PEDLEY, Dentist, by special appointment to his Excellency Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G., 9, Wynyard-square.

MR. C. W. DRURY, General Agent for the Buying and Selling Real Estate, Levuka, Fiji.
References: Hon. J. B. Thurston; Alexander E. Doig, Esq., Blue's Point, St. Leonards, Sydney.

MR. J. SPENCER, Dentist, 8, Wynyard-square, awarded the N. S. W. Exhibition Medal, 1877, and the Queensland Exhibition Medal for 1876, being the eighth year successively, for Artificial Teeth, against all competitors. Also, THE LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION MEDAL for 1874.
Painless extraction by aid of NITROUS-OXIDE GAS.

PHRENOLOGY.—HAMILTON, verbal and character; advice, 5s, 10s; 10 till 6. 19, Hunter-st.

PHOTOGRAPHY.
Signor G. ANIVITTI, Artist, from Rome, begs to inform his patrons and the inhabitants of Sydney and suburbs that he has OPENED a new PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO at Waterloo-buildings, 470, George-street, Sydney, opposite Sydney Markets.
The atelier commands the finest and purest light in Sydney, allowing sitters the most favourable condition for obtaining good portraits. Signor Anivitti will execute the various branches of Photographic Portraiture, with the latest improvements of artistic retouching, printing, &c., and will give special attention to the instantaneous photographing of children.
Appointments can now be made. Portraits in oil, water-colour, and crayons; life size to miniatures, enlargements, reduced copies, and all kinds of copying.

SPECTACLES, 1s; Brasilian Pebbles made to order. Mr. Solomon, qualified optician, 689, George-st. S.

SPECTACLES.—HAWKSFORD, the only maker of Presbyopic and Myopic Spectacles, 10, Oxford-st.

SPECTACLES, Eyeglasses, and Optical Goods.—KEYZOR, the only Optician, 324, George-street, over Sandon's. Sole maker of the Presbyopic Spectacles. Workmen on the premises. Optician to the Infirmary.

WILLIAM EZOLD, 215, Goulburn-street. Pianos carefully tuned and repaired, at moderate charges. References: Mr. C. R. Kriegsmann, Mr. W. Kellermann. Orders by post promptly attended to.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—Head Office, 98, Pitt-street, Sydney. Established 1849.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon. John Smith, C.M.G., M.L.C., Chairman.
The Hon. Alex. Campbell, M.L.C., Deputy Chairman.
The Hon. Saul Samuel, C.M.G., M.L.C.
Robert J. King, Esq.
Isaac E. Ives, Esq.
John H. Goodlet, Esq.
CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER:
Dr. W. F. Mackenzie, L.C.R.P. (Edin.), 5, Lyons-terrace, Hyde Park.
ACTUARY: Morrice A. Black, F.I.A. SECRETARY: Alexander J. Ralston.

Invested Funds	£2,000,000
Annual Income	470,000
Amount Assured............	11,000,000
Reversionary Bonuses	910,000
Claims paid	700,000
Policies in force	27,000

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief Office—35, Cornhill, London.
Capital, £1,000,000. Paid up, £250,000.
Wool and merchandise insured at current rates.
W. H. MACKENZIE and CO., Agents for N. S. W. Exchange-corner, Pitt-street, Sydney.

CALLS ON SHARES

NORTH WILLIAMS GOLD-MINING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors have this day made a CALL (the 16th) of ONE PENNY per share, and that the same will be payable to the Manager, at the office of the Company, 177, Pitt-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18th INSTANT.
By order of the Board.
GEORGE HARDIE, Manager.
October 3rd, 1877.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Shareholders and HOLDERS of Scrip are hereby CAUTIONED and informed that it is the INTENTION of the Directors, at their next meeting, to declare ABSOLUTELY FORFEITED all shares then IN ARREARS with the FIFTEENTH (15th) CALL.

TENDERS

TENDERS invited, to SATURDAY, 6th October, for erecting Weatherboard Villa, near Braidwood. Full particulars with the Architect.
FERDINAND REUSS, Jun.

TENDERS invited, until SATURDAY, 6th October, for each trade or the whole in one sum in Additions and Alterations to "Finningham," St. Peter's, Cook's River Road. Plans, &c., at the office of the Architect, 183, Pitt-street, opposite City Bank.
FERDINAND REUSS, Jun.

TENDERS invited until Thursday, 11th instant, for the Erection of a Weatherboard Villa. Plans, &c., at F. H. REUSS, Sen., Architect, 142, Pitt-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received up to the 8th day of October, for extensive Alterations and Additions to the Baptist Church, Bathurst-street.
Plans and specification and full particulars can be obtained at the office of
THOMAS ROWE, Architect, Vickery's-chambers, Pitt-street.

TO BUILDERS.—Whole or separate TENDERS are invited to 6th October for Additions to Standard Brewery. Labour only.
D. W. RYAN, Architect, 170, Pitt-street.

BOROUGH OF THE GLEBE. TENDERS are required to supply good Stone for kerbing and guttering, from Pyrmont or elsewhere at price per yard. Such tenders will be received up to 17th instant. For particulars, apply at the Council-chambers.
By order of the Mayor.
W. DE BURGH HOCTER, Council-clerk.
Council-chamber, Glebe, 2nd October, 1877.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS required for the erection of two Houses in Goulburn-street, Sydney. Plans and particulars at my Office, No. 2, Park-street, Sydney. A. THORNLEY, Jun., Architect.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS required for extensive alterations and additions to the new offices of the Industrial Provident Permanent Building Land and Investment Society. Plans and particulars at my Office, No. 2, Park-street, Sydney.
A. THORNLEY, Jun., Architect.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS required for the erection of additions to a Cottage on the Stanmore Road. Plans and particulars at my Office, No. 2, Park-street, Sydney. A. THORNLEY, Jun., Architect.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the Erection and Completion of a VILLA RESIDENCE at WOOLLAHRA.
The works may be tendered for as follows:—
1. Excavation, drainage, and masonry
2. Carpenters and joiners' work and all finishing trades
3. Or the whole work in one sum.
PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS may be seen on application at the office of the Architects, to whom tenders are to be delivered on or before THURSDAY, 25th October.
Forms of tender may be obtained at the Architects' office.
MANSFIELD, BROTHERS, Architects, 165, Pitt-street, Sydney.

TENDERS for Store in York-street, to be sent in on or before noon, 8th instant.
J. HORBURY HUNT, Architect, 91, Pitt-street.

TENDERS invited for the Erection of a School and College, with Residence at Ashfield, for John Kinloch, Esq. Plans and specification on application to J. HORBURY HUNT, Architect, 91, Pitt-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the Erection and completion of a PUBLIC SCHOOL at Petersham.
Plans and specification may be seen on application at the Architect's office, 165, Pitt-street, Sydney, to whom sealed tenders, endorsed "Tender for Public School Buildings, Petersham," must be addressed on or before MONDAY, 29th October.
Security will be required for the due performance of the work.
Forms of tender may be obtained at the Architect's office.
G. ALLEN MANSFIELD, Architect to the Council of Education.
October 4th.

TO CRICKET CLUBS.—To be LET by TENDER, the Botany Tea Gardens Cricket Ground. Apply to N. Beaumont, 73, Regent-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited, on 10th, for the erection of a weatherboard Stable, at Enmore. Plans and specifications at 130, Pitt-street, Terry's-chambers. WILLIAM BOLES, Architect.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS required for the erection of a Schoolhouse, at the Parramatta junction. Plans and particulars at my office, No. 2, Park-street, Sydney. A. THORNLEY, jun., Architect.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS required for the erection of an Hotel at the corner of Harris and Bowman streets, Pyrmont. Plans and particulars at my office, No. 2, Park-street. A. THORNLEY, jun., Architect.

TENDERS for the erection of two Shops and Dwellings will close this afternoon. Plans and specifications to be had at M. HAGERTY'S, No. 1, Comber-street, Paddington, to whom tenders will be addressed.

TENDERS required for the cash purchase of 1000 (one thousand) tons of the best STONE LIME, to be taken from the ship's side, not less than 20 tons weekly. The quality will be guaranteed as equal to sample of 100 tons now being retailed at 40s per ton, at the Stone Lime Depot, corner of Sussex and Druitt streets.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

AMERICAN HARNESS, best quality, single and pair horse buggy, carriage, and express harness. JOHN BRUSH, Importer and Manufacturer, 407, George-street, opposite Royal Hotel.

HARNESS.—For light or heavy Harness try W. WILLIS, opposite Change-alley, Circular Quay. Awarded "First Prize" for Buggy Harness at Queensland Exhibition; 25 per cent. under Sydney prices.

BARRON, MOXHAM, and CO., have just landed ex Julia A. Brown, and Edward H. May, from Boston, a large and varied assortment of Buggies and Carriages from best American builders, consisting of Hooded Phaetons, Iver's Waggons, no tops; Goddard Hooded, piano box and Tray Buggies; also Turn-out and slide-seat double Buggies, Sociables, and Express Waggons or Waggonettes.
Offices and Stores—50, Clarence-street.

AMERICAN HARNESS of EVERY DESCRIPTION and best quality, direct from manufacturers. BARRON, MOXHAM, and CO., 50, Clarence-street.

BUGGY HORSE, £20; Saddle Horse, £8; new Spring-cart, £15; Digger's Dray, £9. WOOLLER'S.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, the hurdle and steeple-chase Horse RAINBOW, winner of several races. Full particulars of pedigree at M. FENNELLY, 246, Pitt-street, Fennelly's Bazaar.

FOR SALE or Lease, the imported Bloodhorse PETRUCHIO, by Petruchio, from Marquise by Daniel O'Rourke, from Marchioness by Melbourne. Particulars on application. M. FENNELLY'S Bazaar.

PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, ETC.

PRAWNS, alive or boiled, fresh every day. KOHLER, Fishmonger, 22, Hunter-street.

AGENCIES—Swallow and Ariell's celebrated Biscuits, Canterbury Cakes, and Golden Syrup; Bencraft's Oatmeal and dressed Rice; Dillon and Burrows' prize Confectionery, Jellies, Creams, &c.; Kitchen's Mottled and Toilet Soap; Hunt's celebrated Baking Powders; G. Fox's superior Jams, R. Whittingham and Co.'s N. Wilts and Cheshire Cheese, York Hams, Figs, Sultanas, Muscatels, Jordan and S. S. Almonds, Victorian Cheese, and Paper Bags.
W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street.

MARMALADE JAMS, Tart Fruits. J. FREESTON, Camperdown, and Markets, York-street.

PRIME pressed BATHURST OATEN HAY, £5 to £5 10s. M. M'RAE, Market Wharf.

OATS. OATS.—A fine sample of feed and seed, for SALE. JOHN LEVIEN, Macquarie-place.

HOPS. HOPS.—Ex City of Sydney, a fine sample on SALE. JOHN LEVIEN, Macquarie-place.

YORK HAMS, 1s per lb.; new Dates, 4½d; Sago, Tapioca, all sorts, 4½d per lb.; Split Peas, 25s per cwt.; old Queensland Rum, in hogsheads, 5s 6d, 30 o. p.; Black and White Pepper; Sandeman's 4-diamond Port Wine, 30s per dozen; Champagne, 45s per dozen; Loaf Sugar, 70-lb. boxes, 5½d per lb. tablets. HENRY FISHER and CO.

RATTANS, large and medium, small lot, cheap. H. FISHER and CO., Australasian Depot, King-st.

JOSEPH WEARNE, ANCHOR FLOUR MILLS, BATHURST-STREET, SYDNEY.
Silk-dressed Superfine, Fine, and Household FLOUR; Wheat Meal, Kiln-dried Corn Meal, and all other mill produce. The best and cheapest in Sydney.

SILK-DRESSED superfine, fine, and seconds Flour, Wheat Meal, Patent Meal, Maize Meal, Bran and Pollard, prepared Cattle Food, &c., all of the best qualities, at the lowest market rates. J. REDGATE and SON, Commercial Mills, Sussex-street South; Yurong-street, Woolloomooloo; and Western City Mills, Howick-street, Bathurst.

REDGATE'S CATTLE FOOD, excellent for dairy cows; will give more milk and of richer quality.

FISH BAIT.—Live PRAWNS and other Bait, on SALE. EMERSON, King-street.

FLOUR.—Adelaide Super, Silk-dressed. THOS. J. STUTCHBURY and CO., 5, Wynyard-street.

SALMON.—American and English, best brands. T. J. STUTCHBURY and CO., 5, Wynyard-street.

WILD DUCKS, WILD DUCKS, in prime condition, on SALE, at EMERSON'S, King-street.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

ALLOTMENTS of LAND, £21 each; liberal terms. W. HOLBOROW, Elswick House, Petersham.

FOR SALE, for this week only, Allotment of LAND, Burnett-st., Redfern. A. Mihell, Botany-Rd., Redfern.

MANSION and GROUNDS.
TRAHLEE, a commodious first-class RESIDENCE, with extensive highly-improved GROUNDS, on BELLEVUE HILL, the most elevated and delightful position in Woollahra, is now for private SALE. For further particulars, apply to
RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Auctioneers.

TO FACTORS AND SMALL CAPITALISTS.—For SALE, off Castlereagh-street, between Bathurst and Liverpool streets, 3 good brick 4-roomed HOUSES suitable for boot factory. Ground, 40 x 80. Price, £720. Also block fronting Pitt-street, at rear of above, £300. H. E. SHORTER, 174, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, at Woolloomooloo, 1 very neat, strongly built, stone, 6-roomed balconies and verandah HOUSES, a bargain, £2050. 2 well-built very convenient brick HOUSES, each 20 x 100, Crown-street, £1125, and a very nicely situated Block Albion-street, Surry Hills, £166 per annum, a bargain, £1550. H. E. Shorter, 174, Pitt-st.

HEMMING'S ORCHARD, CROYDON.
Day of Sale,
TUESDAY, 9th OCTOBER.
Inspection invited.
POCKET LITHOGRAPHS
and
RAILWAY TIME TABLES
are now ready.
CROYDON RAILWAY STATION
is distant only
FIVE MINUTES' WALK
from this
HIGHLY IMPROVED PROPERTY.
HARDIE and GORMAN, AUCTIONEERS.

IMPORTANT NEWS.
Charming Villa Sites, without interest.
Ashfield! Ashfield!! Ashfield!!!
SOMERSET ESTATE.
Terms:—48 monthly instalments, without interest or any expense whatever. Title under Torrens' Act.
☞ The Somerset Estate is very near the rail. This is a chance that should not be lost.
Lithographs at SIPPELL, BROTHERS', opposite Police Office, George-street. Further particulars at the proprietor's residence, Prospect Hall, Ashfield, near the land for sale. J. E. at home every afternoon.

ASHFIELD SALE.
CHOICE SITES, also HOUSE and COTTAGE. CHURCH and LUCY STREETS, ASHFIELD PARK ESTATE, for SALE, on the GROUND, TO-MORROW, Saturday, 6th October, at 3 o'clock.
FREE TICKETS per 2.30 train to-morrow afternoon, now ready at the Rooms of
RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Auctioneers.

FOR SALE, ALLOTMENT, M'Donald Town, Newtown; £20. G. H. Greenwood, 128, Elizabeth-street.

FOR SALE, an allotment of LAND, fronting Darling Road, Balmain. DALE and CO., 106, King-street.

COTTAGES, HOUSES, and Allotments, for Private SALE. J. G. READ, 404, George-street.

CROYDON PARK.—2 Allotments, main avenue, for SALE: 25s per foot. A. OGILVIE 234, Park-st.

DARLINGTON.—For SALE, HOUSE, 7 rooms, kitchen, servant's room, bath, and water laid on; verandah and balcony, garden, and good back yard; splendid view; very easy terms. Batt and Rodd, 132, Pitt-st.

ENMORE ROAD.—4 splendid Building ALLOTMENTS, 33 x 198. Batt and Rodd, 132, Pitt-st.

FOR SALE, Chippendale, HOUSE, or Houses, with 4 rooms, balconies, kitchens, patent W. C., &c., &c.; water laid on, drainage by sewer, good situation; Torrens' Act title. BATT and RODD, 132, Pitt-street.

STANMORE.—For SALE, a new pretty VILLA, 6 rooms, pantry, kitchen, and servant's room, 66 frontage by 100 feet; title freehold, very easy terms. BATT and RODD, 132, Pitt-street.

PETERSHAM.—For SALE, HOUSE, 6 rooms, hall, balcony, kitchen, and wash-house; splendid well of water, magnificent view; only one minute's walk from station. Very easy terms. BATT and RODD, 132, Pitt-st.

ALLOTMENTS, in and near the city, for private SALE. W. DOUGLASS, 170, Pitt-street.

PRIVATE DWELLING, near Lyons-terrace, for SALE. W. DOUGLASS, 170, Pitt-street.

AUSTRALIAN DEFICIENCIES IN STOCK.—No. 1, Horses.
SEE SYDNEY MAIL, TO-DAY.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.—Timber Trade (continued).
SEE SYDNEY MAIL, TO-DAY.

CAPTAIN BURNABY'S NEW WORK.—"On Horseback through Asia Minor." Commenced this week.
SEE SYDNEY MAIL, TO-DAY.

ORIGIN OF OUR RAILWAYS—Large Picture—Turning the First Turf of the First Railway in Australia.
SEE SYDNEY MAIL, TO-DAY.

MELBOURNE SPRING MEETING BY NEMO. Entries and Nominations for Tattersall's and Hawkesbury Races.
SEE SYDNEY MAIL, TO-DAY.

POVERTY-STRICKEN SNOBS—STUPID PEOPLE—BRAIN AND SEX.
SEE SYDNEY MAIL, TO-DAY.

THE GREAT JEWEL ROBBERY IN MELBOURNE.
SEE SYDNEY MAIL, TO-DAY.

SCHWEPPE'S MINERAL WATERS have been renowned for their excellence and purity for upwards of a century, and almost universally recommended by the leading medical men of the day—have always had the patronage of Royalty, and continue to be supplied to her Majesty the QUEEN.
At Hotels, Cafés, &c., ask for SCHWEPPE'S, and see that the name is on the label over the cork.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.—A large number of empty FURNITURE and PIANO CASES.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, Auctioneers.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.
Lessee and [illegible] ... [illegible]

BRILLIANT [illegible] TRIUMPHANT
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION
Madame FANNY SIMONSEN
and
SIMONSEN'S ROYAL ENGLISH
OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY,
FIFTY PERFORMERS.

Director..............Mr. MARTIN SIMONSEN.

THIS EVENING, third and last representation of Vincent Wallace's grand romantic Opera
MARITANA,
RECEIVED on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS with TUMULTUOUS APPLAUSE, ALL the GEMS of this beautiful Opera being VOCIFEROUSLY RE-DEMANDED; and Madame FANNY SIMONSEN, with her refined vocalisation that charmed all hearts, had to comply to a triple encore of "Scenes that are brightest," which to an enwrapt audience, enthralled to absolute stillness, she rendered with that fine perception of what is musically true, just, and beautiful, so eminently characteristic of her.

THIS EVENING, October 5,
LAST TIME
LAST TIME
of
MARITANA
MARITANA.

SATURDAY,
will be produced, for the first time in Sydney, with new dresses, new scenery, new appointments, and great splendour
Otto Nicolai's celebrated Shakspearian Comic Opera, in three acts,
THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

Box office at Messrs. Nicholson and Ascherberg's Music Warehouse.
Stall and Pit tickets at Mr. E. Cole's, stationer.
Private Boxes (accommodating five) ...... One Guinea.
Dress Circle, 3s; Stalls, 2s; Pit, 1s.
Doors open at 7.30; curtain will rise at 8.
Carriages may be ordered at 10.45.

THEATRE ROYAL.
Sole Lessee and Director .... Mr. S. Lazar.
Treasurer .... Mr. James Booty.

LAST NIGHT
of the
MOST SUCCESSFUL OPERA BOUFFE
ever produced in Australia,
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT,
which must positively be withdrawn in consequence of the early termination of the SOLDENE SEASON.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of
Miss EMILY SOLDENE
and her renowned and complete
ENGLISH COMIC OPERA COMPANY,
including
FORTY ARTISTES
from the
PRINCIPAL LONDON THEATRES,
under the management of
Mr. C. A. CHIZZOLA.

The first and only thoroughly organized
OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY
that has visited the colonies, headed by the
PREMIER OPERA BOUFFE ARTISTE OF THE WORLD,
Miss EMILY SOLDENE.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, October 5th, Lecocq's popular opera, in three acts,
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT
La Fille de Madame Angot
La Fille de Madame Angot,
as performed by the Soldene Company for Hundreds of Nights at the Lyceum Theatre, Gaiety Theatre, and Opera Comique, London.
Mlle. LANGE............. Miss EMILY SOLDENE

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY,
will be produced, for the first time in Australia, on a scale of great splendour, Hervé's latest operatic sensation,
POULET AND POULETTE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress circle, 5s; stalls, 3s; family circle, 2s; pit, 1s.

The BOX PLAN open daily from 10 till 4 at NICHOLSON and ASCHERBERG'S, where dress circle seats may be secured, and tickets obtained for all parts of the house.
Carriages at 10.30.
NO FREE LIST, THE PRESS EXCEPTED.
SAMUEL LAZAR.

THEATRE ROYAL.
SARA. SARA. SARA.
will shortly appear.
SAMUEL LAZAR.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
Stage Manager .... Mr. B. N. JONES.

THIS EVENING (Friday),
BENEFIT
and last appearance of
Mr. JAMES MACE,
Champion of the World.

GREAT PROGRAMME,
and positively the Last Night of
Mr. JAMES MACE.
Last Night of
Messrs. CHEEVERS and KENNEDY.
Last Night of
Mr. BORTHWICK REID,

The Entertainments will commence with the popular Comic Drama,
NOT GUILTY!
Messrs.
CHEEVERS
and
KENNEDY
in their original DUTCH, IRISH, and NEGRO SPECIALITIES.

After which, the Parlour Scene from
TOM and JERRY.
Exposition of the
ART OF SELF DEFENCE
by
Messrs. JAMES MACE,
L. FOLEY,
and several distinguished Amateurs.

After which
Mr. BORTHWICK REID
will appear.
Grand Assaut d'Armes
and Sword Feats.

To conclude with the screaming Irish Eccentricity,
AN IRISH TENEMENT,
by
Messrs. CHEEVERS and KENNEDY,
&c., &c.

Box Plan at Elvy and Co.'s.
Carriages for 10.45 p.m.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
SATURDAY, the 6th instant.
Mr. J. J. BARTLETT begs to announce that he has effected arrangements for the production of a new play by Mr. HAROLD W. H. STEPHEN, many of whose works have been most favourably received by the Sydney public, and have also met with gracious acceptance elsewhere. This is the eighth work of a colonial author which has been produced under the direction of Mr. Bartlett, who is proud to be able to state that he has never yet been associated with a failure. Advocates for
PROTECTION TO NATIVE INDUSTRY
are earnestly invited to extend their patronage to this attempt to foster our native literature.
DRILL:
A PARADE OF GIRLS OF THE PERIOD.
For the proper production of this piece no expense will be spared, and the excellent stock company of the Theatre will be supplemented by the engagement of such talent as is available.

REMEMBER SATURDAY NEXT.

Box plan at Elvy's. Prices as usual.

BILLIARDS.—Devil's POOL, £1 prize given, Saturday, October 6. Sussex Arms, Paddington.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASSOCIATION PICNIC, Corry's Grdns., Botany, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

EXCURSION TO THE WEATHERBOARD WATERFALLS.

POSTPONED on account of the unfavourable weather to WEDNESDAY, 10th October, 1877.

Special train leaves Sydney, at 6.50; Parramatta, 7.50; and Blacktown, about 8.26.
Return fares, from Sydney, Richmond, and Windsor, 8s 6d; from Parramatta, 5s each. Children, under 13, half-fare.
Tickets may be obtained till 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 9th instant, at Fuller's, 387, George-street; at the Redfern, Suburban and other Railway Stations.
H. W. BANCROFT,
Hon. Secretary C. M. I. S.

ALBERT CRICKET GROUND.
NEXT SATURDAY.
OPENING OF THE SEASON.
SYDNEY AMATEUR ATHLETIC CLUB SPORTS.
ADMISSION BY TICKET ONLY.
ALBERT GROUND tickets will admit to all parts of grounds. SAME NOW READY FOR ISSUE.
F. WEBSTER, Secretary, Box 96, Post Office.

ALBERT CRICKET GROUND.
SEASON 1877 and 1878.
NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS AND OTHERS.
The Ground will be open for the Season on NEXT SATURDAY.
The ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTON (one guinea) is now payable. Same should be forwarded to the undersigned, upon which ticket will issue.
N.B.—Ticket will be available for NEXT SATURDAY, on occasion of the SYDNEY AMATEUR ATHLETIC CLUB SPORTS.
F. WEBSTER, Secretary,
Box 96, Post Office.

ROVERS C. C. v. NORWOOD C. C., at Battersea Park.—Cole, Read, Bragg (2), Fitzpatrick, Pocock, Woods, Emanuel, Cooke, Gorrick, Martyn, Johnston 12th, meet corner King and George streets 2 p.m. sharp.
T. J. HARPHAM, Hon. Secretary.

WARWICK CRICKET CLUB.—Members are invited to attend at the Domain, on SATURDAY next, to take part in the opening Match. Wickets to be pitched at 2 p.m. sharp. L. J. PARK, Hon. Sec.

CARLISLE v. CROYDON, SATURDAY, Moore Park, 2.30.—Spears, Webber, Prentice, Poulter, Warren, Waters, Cowell, Irvine, Pratt, Taylor, Smith, Bourke (12), Bain (13).

ALFRED CRICKET CLUB.—Grand EXCURSION to Athol Gardens TO-MORROW, Saturday. Young Australian Band engaged. Double tickets, 2s 6d; single ticket, 1s 6d.

CARLTON C. C.—Opening MATCH, on Oval, SATURDAY, 6th. 1st 11 v. next 18. No one to join game after 3 o'clock. Every member requested to attend. CHARLES W. BEAL, Hon. Sec.

BIANCONI'S WHITE CAR LINE.—Tickets at Fellingham's 84, King-street.

CASCADE at Mossman's Bay, just now the most interesting object in the suburbs.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 28th September, 1877.
IT is hereby notified for general information that a statement of the various RESERVES from Sale in the Pastoral District of Wellington, from the 23rd of December, 1861, to the 31st of December, 1876, inclusive, has been compiled at the Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, and can now be purchased in pamphlet form at the Government Printing Office, and also at the Land Offices at Forbes, Molong, Dubbo, Wellington, and Bourke; price one shilling.
W. W. STEPHEN, Under-Secretary.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 28th September, 1877.
IT is hereby notified for general information that a statement of the various RESERVES from Sale within the settled Counties of Argyle, Bathurst, Bligh, Brisbane, Camden, Cook, Cumberland, Durham, Georgiana, Gloucester, Hunter, King, Macquarie, Murray, Northumberland, Phillip, Roxburgh, St. Vincent, Wellington, and Westmorland, from the 23rd December, 1861, to the 31st December, 1876, inclusive, has been compiled at the Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, and can now be purchased in pamphlet form at the Government Printing Office, and also at the Land Offices at Bathurst, Goulburn, Orange, Wellington, Yass, Mudgee, Carcoar, Braidwood, Queanbeyan, Nowra, Hartley, Cassilis, Muswellbrook, Maitland, Camden, Kiama, Newcastle, Singleton, Port Macquarie, and Wingham; price two shillings.
W. W. STEPHEN, Under Secretary.

STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

LONDON LOAN AND DISCOUNT BANK
125, ELIZABETH-STREET SOUTH,
next St. James's School.
First established in Sydney.

MONEY advanced in sums from £5 to £1000, on two responsible securities. Arrangements can be made for WEEKLY, MONTHLY, or QUARTERLY payments.
BILLS OF SALE on Furniture, without possession.
Advances made upon mortgage, deposit of deeds, merchandise, bonded certificates, trade bills, &c.
Forms may be had gratis.

THE UNITED BANKING COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE,
CORNER OF KING AND YORK STREETS.

This bank has been established to meet a great demand which has heretofore existed in this city, viz., for the transaction of
LOANS, ADVANCES,
and
DISCOUNTS, &c.,
at
MODERATE RATES OF INTEREST.
GREAT FACILITIES
will be given to borrowers desirous of purchasing businesses of any description,
STATIONS, FARMS, HOUSE PROPERTIES,
TOWN OR COUNTRY LANDS, &c.,
and, in all instances, the terms for repayment of same will be made to suit their convenience. This Bank will advance without any initiatory charges, in sums from £5 and upwards (to be repaid by easy instalments), on personal and other security. Bills of Sale on Furniture without possession. Deeds of Freehold or Leasehold Property, in town or country, on Stock, Shares, Merchandise, Bonded Certificates, Reversionary Interest, &c., &c.
BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY.

STANDARD LOAN, DISCOUNT, AND MORTGAGE COMPANY.
Head Office—160, PHILLIP-STREET, 160
(4 doors from King-street).

MONEY ADVANCED upon PERSONAL and other security.

TABLE OF INSTALMENTS TAKEN.

Loan. £	Weekly. £ s. d.	Monthly. £ s. d.
10	0 6 0	2 0 0
15	0 7 6	2 10 0
20	0 10 6	3 10 0
25	0 12 6	4 3 4
30	1 0 0	5 6 8
50	1 5 0	6 13 4

Any larger SUM can be arranged for.
Advances promptly made. Letters of application attended to with dispatch.
REBATE allowed by this Company on loan paid in before the time arranged for has expired.
160, PHILLIP-STREET, 160.
(4 doors from King-street).

MONEY advanced upon the security of Tradespeople, Householders, and others. BILLS OF SALE, or otherwise, at 20 per cent. per annum. As this advertisement is bona fide, and does not emanate from any Loan Office Agency whatever, the public can address in confidence to Delta, Box 41, General Post Office.

£5 TO £1000 ADVANCED by the undermentioned Company to those requiring TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION, upon any REASONABLE SECURITY namely—
Note of hand, deposit of deeds, bequests, reversionary interests, trade bills, bill of sale (without possession), merchandise, &c., &c.
To meet the convenience of borrowers, parties may repay their instalments, if required, at the following REDUCED SCALE:—

£10 0 0	by instalments of	£0 5 0	per week.
15 0 0	" " "	0 7 6	" "
20 0 0	" " "	0 10 0	" "

Any larger sum required, repayment to be made, if desirable, at the same rate
REAL and PERSONAL ADVANCE COMPANY,
Offices—6, Bligh-street, opposite the Turkish Baths.
Hours—9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

TRUST Funds for INVESTMENT, upon mortgage. SMITH and COPE, Solicitors, 179, Pitt-street.

THE OPERATIVES' PERMANENT BUILDING LAND AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.
TEMPORARY OFFICE, 23½, PARK-STREET.
PAID-UP SHARES, £20 each, bear 6 per cent. interest.
INVESTING SHARES—weekly subscription, 6d per share.
BORROWERS can repay LOANS in any number of years.
ALL SHAREHOLDERS participate in PROFITS.
MONEY received on FIXED DEPOSITS, at highest rates of INTEREST.
ALEX. OGILVIE, Secretary.

MONEY.—The Advertiser, having Capital at his disposal, is prepared to make ADVANCES to Gentlemen, Government Officials, Tradesmen, and others, upon bill of sale or otherwise. Repayments taken upon the smallest scale to suit borrowers. Transactions entertained upon the following, viz.:—Deposit of deeds, either freehold or leasehold, bill of sale, securities, and upon any negotiable security. Address Confidence, Box 382, General Post Office.

MACHINERY.

NEWSPAPER FOLDING MACHINES for SALE, to fold sheets 36 x 48. Apply at the HERALD Office, Sydney.

14 H. P. Horizontal ENGINE and BOILER, Cornish, for SALE. Apply 25, New Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, 10 h.p. Steam ENGINE, portable, double cylinder, cheap. 277, Sussex-st. nr. Bathurst-st.

HORTICULTURE, FARMING, ETC.

PRICKLY COMFREY (Symphytum asperrimum), Mr. Holroyd's stock, strong plants, 12s per dozen, £3 per 100.
ANDERSON and CO., Seedsmen, 258 and 260, Pitt-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS. PIANOS.—NICHOLSON and ASCHERBERG before stock-taking offer the whole of their magnificent stock of Pianos, Harmoniums, and Cabinet Organs
at reduced prices,
and feel certain that it will be in the interest of every intending purchaser to inspect the stock and ascertain the prices.
NICHOLSON and ASCHERBERG
also offer the whole of their stock of
MUSIC,
which is acknowledged to be the most complete in Sydney at
HALF PRICE,
less a large discount if £2 worth is purchased at a time.
NICHOLSON and ASCHERBERG,
317, George-street.

BORD'S Pianos and American Organs, at wholesale prices. Edwards, Dunlop, and Co., 144, Pitt-st.

MESSRS. MATER AND CO.
(A. C. Huenerbein),
218, Pitt-street, Sydney,
beg to draw the attention of intending purchasers of
GRAND and
SEMI-GRAND PIANOFORTES
to their well-assorted selection of
Grand Pianofortes,
by
Bluthner (Leipsic),
whose instruments have obtained the
HIGHEST HONOURS
at the Vienna and Philadelphia International Exhibitions,
AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES;
Semi-grand Pianofortes,
by
Hagspiel and Ruschpler (Dresden),
which for richness of tone, fine workmanship, durability, and cheapness, are unsurpassed by any instruments imported yet.

A VISIT to MATER and CO., 218, Pitt-street, Sydney, will convince purchasers of PIANOFORTES (Grand, Semi-grand, and Cottage),
Harmoniums and Cabinet Organs,
that their establishment is the cheapest in Sydney.
For cash buyers a liberal discount allowed.
INSTRUMENTS SOLD ON TIME PAYMENTS
INSTRUMENTS TUNED and REPAIRED
Instruments taken in exchange
Instruments bought may be exchanged if not approved of after one month, free of charge if unblemished.
Please note address.
MATER and CO.
(A. C. Huenerbein),
218, Pitt-street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.—BRILLIANT-TONED PIANOFORTE, by Aucher, Freres; full compass, folding keyboard.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, Auctioneers,
Spring and O'Connell streets.

PIANOFORTE GALLERY,
Harmonium and Organ Showrooms,
and Music Warehouse,
321, George-street.

ELVY AND CO. invite the attention of parties about to purchase PIANOS to their unsurpassed Stock of specially-selected
HIGH-CLASS ENGLISH
PIANOS,
from the celebrated houses of
ERARD, COLLARD, and
BROADWOOD,
and other London makers, in cases of beautiful woods, and of elegant designs.

ELVY AND CO. also have in stock, in order to meet the choice of those who prefer the foreign quality of tone, a variety of
SUPERB FRENCH PIANOS.

NOTE.—The above-mentioned Pianos are of beautiful TONE and elegant DESIGN, with an elastic Touch. They also combine all necessary STRENGTH with a PORTABLE weight—qualities which render them well suited for service either in the City or in the COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

ELVY AND CO. have an INSTALMENT SYSTEM of an equitable character: it has been largely used since the establishment of the business, and E. and Co. adapt it to the convenience of those who desire to make periodical payments.

ELVY AND CO. show the favourite models of the AMERICAN ORGANS.
. See illustrated catalogues and testimonials.
Also,
The new BROAD-REED-ORGAN HARMONIUMS.

ELVY AND CO., with the desire to supply intending buyers of Pianos, Organs, and Harmoniums, will sell any of the above valuable instruments at REDUCED PRICES.

ELVY AND CO'S Stock of Music is of the most varied character, specially chosen to meet the advanced musical taste of this colony, both vocally and instrumentally.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

AUSTRALIAN MORTGAGE LAND AND FINANCE COMPANY (Limited).
London, Melbourne, Geelong, and Sydney.
Capital, £2,000,000.
AUSTRALIAN BOARD:
James Macbain, Esq., M.L.A.
Robert Bruce Ronald, Esq.
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CASH ADVANCES made on the ENSUING CLIP OF WOOL and on Squatting Properties, Stations, Bills, &c.
W. A. COTTEE, Local Manager.
Spring-street.

WILKINSON, HANN, MINCHIN, and CO., Stock and Station Agents,
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Agents for
Messrs. Richard Gibson and Co., Melbourne
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W. and J. Raleigh, ditto.
J. G. Dougharty and Co., ditto
Corresponding Agents all over the colonies.
Sydney Office:
Vickery's-chambers,
Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a good Milch COW; quiet and young; newly calved (second calf). Apply S. SHEATHER, Elizabeth Farm, Parramatta.

A MILCH COW and CALF, for SALE; quiet, 14 quarts daily. S. ELLIOTT, Pyrmont Bridge Road, Forest Lodge.

THE LAND.
British and Foreign Gleanings on Agriculture.
Pastoral News of New South Wales and the Colonies.
Agricultural Societies, Metropolitan and Provincial.
HORTICULTURE, THE GARDEN.
THE SYDNEY MAIL,
Hunter-street, Sydney.
To be had of all News Agents.
Subscription: 5s per quarter.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11 and 12, Horses, Vehicles, &c.
W. NIXON AND CO.—At Darling Harbour, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Yards, at 2, Dairy Produce, Groceries, &c.
W. INGLIS.—At Darling Harbour, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Mart, at 11, Calves, Lambs, &c.; at 11.30, Dairy Produce, &c.; at 1, Dairy Produce, &c.
H. VAUGHAN.—On the Premises, 75, Stanley-street, at 11, Household Furniture and Effects.
C. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 11, Ironmongery, Pianos, Cutlery, &c.
C. MOORE AND CO.—At his Rooms, at 11, Drapery, &c.; at 12, Hats, &c.
DENT AND HOSKIN.—At Darling Harbour, at 9, Hay, Straw.
L. E. THRELKELD.—At the City Mart, at 11, Boots, Shoes, Fencing Wire, &c.
MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 10.30, Hides, Black Oil, &c.; at 2.30, Tallow; at 3, Horns, &c.
RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Rooms, at 11.30, City and Suburban Properties.
F. L. BARKER.—At his Produce Stores, at 10.30, Hides, &c.; at 2.30, Tallow.
MAIDEN, HILL, AND CLARK.—At their Produce Stores, at 10.30, Hides, &c.; at 2.30, Tallow.
HARRISON, JONES, AND DEVLIN.—At their Produce Stores, at 10.30, Hides, &c.; at 2.30, Tallow.
J. S. PROCTER.—At Darling Harbour, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Mart, at 12, Pigs; at 2, Dairy Produce, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, &c.
WELLS AND SMITH.—At Darling Harbour, at 9, Hay Straw, &c.; at Yards, at 12.30, Pigs, Calves, &c.; at 1, Dairy Produce; at Corporation Yards, at 11, Calves, Pigs.
ELLIS AND CO.—At Darling Harbour, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Depot, at 11.30, Calves, Lambs, &c.; at 12.30, Dairy Produce, &c.; at 4, Hides, Tallow, &c.
J. BRIDGE.—At his Produce Stores, at 10.30, Hides; at 2.30, Tallow; at 3, Horns, &c.
W. TINDALE.—At Darling Harbour, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.
BRUNKER, WOLFE, AND BADGERY.—At Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at 11.30, Fat Lambs.
A. MOORE AND CO.—At the Mart, at 11, Clothing, Drapery, Jewellery, Books, &c.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At 66, Oxford-street, at 11, Household Furniture and Effects; at St. George's-terrace, Pitt-street, at 2.30, Household Furniture, Glass, China, &c.
DUNN AND LISTER.—At their Rooms, at 11, Bedsteads, Bedding, Furniture, &c.; at 2, Clothing, Boots, Books, Fancy Goods, &c.

This Day, at half-past 2 p.m., household furniture, and pianoby Aucher, kitchen utensils, and sundries.—Bradley, Newton, and Lamb, auctioneers.—ADV.
Continuation Sale of retail stock of drapery, &c., also 16 cases Christy's felt hats, This Day, at 11 o'clock. We are requested to draw the attention of warehousemen, clothiers, hatters, drapers, and others, to Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co's unreserved sale of the above, at their Rooms, 167, Pitt-street.—ADV.

LAW.

INSOLVENCY COURT.
THURSDAY.
BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

In the matter of Michael Nash—order nisi for attachment for non-compliance with order absolute of 30th June last—there was no appearance of the parties, and the case was struck out of the list.

The rehearing of the claim of Francis Plunkett, in the matter of the Golden Hill Quartz-mining Company, was adjourned for a fortnight.

The matter of Joseph Jarrett was adjourned for a week.

In the matter of Joseph Smith, his Honor ratified the directions of creditors to allow insolvent his furniture and wearing apparel.

In the matter of James Alexander Thompson, the consideration of ratification of directions of creditors was postponed for a week.

On the application of Mr. De Lissa, an order nisi for attachment against Henry O'Neill for not filing schedule was discharged with costs, to be paid out of the assets of the estate without prejudice to any subsequent order for their payment against the insolvent. The schedule had been filed since the order was granted.

In the matter of Martin Coburn, his Honor ratified the directions of creditors to the effect that insolvent be allowed his furniture and wearing apparel.

In the matter of the General Moltke Gold-mining Company, on the application of the official assignee his Honor made an order for the payment to creditors of debts, interests, and costs, £247 13s. 5d. as appeard by schedule C., and as to the residue, the hearing was adjourned to the 18th instant, notice to be given in the Press.

On the application of Mr. M'Loughlin, the estate of Thomas Adam was released from sequestration.

The matter of Patrick Stanlon was postponed.

RULE NISI.

Perry and others v. Thomas Exton, of Lismore, storekeeper. Returnable 25th October. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

SURRENDERS.

Benjamin Dixon, of Castlereagh-street, Sydney, cook. Liabilities, £35 17s. 2d. Assets, £5. Mr. Sandeman, official assignee.

George Brotherson, of Murrumburrah, labourer. Liabilities, £63 10s. 9d. Assets, £21 17s. Mr. Lyons, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, October 5, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: George Seymour Cock, third; Leopold Girard, third; John Jefferies, first and only; Charles Cornelius Rickard, same; Martin Cahill, same; Aaron Israel, special, for proof of debts; William Thomas Henry Strange Mure, adjourned first and only; Thomas Phillips, special, for proof of debts; Montague Levien Salamon, adjourned special, for proof of debts. Before the District Commissioner, at Tamworth: John Ambrose Gallagher, special examination of witnesses.
Monday, October 8, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Montague Levien Salamon, adjourned certificate application.
Tuesday, October 9, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Certificate applications—Michael James Dempsey, Alexander Wharton, John O'Halloran, Joseph Bates, Thomas Russell Cleaver, George Parker, Charles Smith, John Cowan, George Harrison, John Rayden Bingle. Before the District Commissioner: At Inverell—Samuel Sullings, second, at Yass—Thomas Mullins, first and only.
Wednesday, October 10, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: John Rae, first and only; Henry James Peat, first and only; Matthew M'Mahon, first and only; William Hare, second; James Gibson, first and only; Henry O'Neill, first; Michael Nash, first; Walter James Garnett, first. Before the District Commissioner: At Forbes—George Thomas Howell, first and only.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.
THURSDAY.
BEFORE Mr. District Court Judge WILKINSON.
Mr. W. J. Foster prosecuted for the Crown.

HORSE-STEALING.

John Williams was charged with having on the 27th September, at Paddington, stolen a black mare, the property of William Frederick M'Carthy. The mare was in prosecutor's paddock in the evening, and on the following morning was missing. The same evening prisoner stabled it at an inn in the Haymarket as his own. He was arrested by sergeant Lawlor, when he said he knew nothing about the matter. The only defence the prisoner set up was that he was drunk at the time and did not know where he got the horse. The jury at once found the prisoner guilty of stealing. Three previous convictions for stealing were proved against him. Sentenced to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour, in Goulburn gaol, the Crown Prosecutor stating to the Court that, as prisoner had turned Queen's evidence against other prisoners now serving their time at Darlinghurst, it would be safer not to send him there.

FELONIOUSLY WOUNDING.

Morton Packett was charged with having, on the 27th September, feloniously wounded Louis La Fleur. The circumstances of this case have recently been published. Prosecutor was speaking to a woman in George-street, when prisoner came up and without any apparent provocation, beyond prosecutor refusing to drink with him, knocked him down and stabbed him with a knife. The jury found prisoner guilty of unlawfully and maliciously wounding, and he was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, with hard labour, in Darlinghurst gaol, his Honor remarking that if the jury had found him guilty of the higher offence, which, he considered, the evidence would have fully justified, he should have given a much heavier sentence.

LARCENY AS A BAILEE.

Andrew R. Jerdan was charged with having, on the 27th September, stolen a gold watch, the property of Henry Benjamin. Mr. W. Roberts defended. Prisoner and prosecutor had had various dealings together, and on the prisoner's representation that he had obtained a customer for a watch, prosecutor entrusted to him the watch in question, on condition that he brought back either the watch or the price thereof within an hour and a half. He did neither, and next day could give no satisfactory account of the way in which the watch had been disposed of. Mr. Roberts contended that there was not sufficient evidence that the prisoner had converted the watch to his own use, so as to make him guilty of larceny within the statute. His Honor was about to sum up to the jury, when Mr. Roberts asked for a short adjournment to produce the watch. Mr. Roberts, jun., afterwards produced a watch which he stated had been left at his office, and it was identified by prosecutor as his property and the watch in question. The Crown Prosecutor proposed to ask this witness as to how the watch came there, but this the prisoner objected to. The Crown Prosecutor then protested that this course was a manifest fraud on the jury, as the evident presumption was that the watch had been left at the attorney's office, not as a returning of the article stolen, but as in payment or security for the expenses of prisoner's defence. Mr. Roberts denied this, and stated that the leaving of the watch had nothing to do with the fee for the defence, which had been paid before the trial. The objection to any examination was simply on the ground that the communication was privileged, and the watch was left simply for the purpose of being delivered up to prosecutor. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was remanded for sentence. Being called upon, he said that he had had no intention of defrauding; he simply wished not to state to whom he had given the watch. Sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour, in Darlinghurst gaol.

LARCENY.

John Smith was charged with having on the 20th August stolen a coat and other articles of clothing, the property of Thomas Curran. On the evening in question a man, sworn to be the prisoner, was seen to come out of prosecutor's room in the Oxford Hotel with the clothes referred to, which he threw down, and ran away when observed by the housemaid. He was subsequently arrested by senior-sergeant Larkins. The question for the jury turned upon the identity of the prisoner with the man seen, which Mr. Roberts contended was insufficient. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for six months in Darlinghurst gaol.

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.

James Napier was charged with having, on the 3rd August, stolen from William Bogan a purse and £17 10s., his property. Mr. Roberts defended the prisoner. It appeared that the parties were drinking together in a public-house, when prisoner was observed to put his hand into prosecutor's pocket, but the witness who saw him do this did not see him take anything out of the pocket. Both prosecutor and prisoner were the worse for liquor, and had always been on friendly terms. There was no evidence to connect the prisoner with the loss of the money, and he was accordingly acquitted.

RECOGNIZANCES.

Henry Smith, publican, of the Glebe, who entered into a recognizance in the sum of £50 at the Central Police Court for the appearance of Madam Burdett, on an adjourned hearing at that Court, charged with keeping a disorderly house at the Glebe, and whose recognizance was forwarded to the Court of Quarter Sessions, to be estreated by reason of her departure from the colony before the termination of the proceedings, appeared to-day, and Mr. W. Roberts, for him, argued against the estreat, and stated that her absence which had the effect of abating any nuisance, was in no manner attributable to any act or contrivance on the part of Mr. Smith, who secured her attendance on several adjournments of the case, and from her statements he was led to believe she would be in attendance. Mr. Smith gave evidence to this effect, and that the nuisance complained of had been abated. His Honor said he would give his decision in the matter on Saturday next.

JURORS FINED.

The following persons were fined 40s. each for non-attendance as jurors: Robert Robertson, 22, College-street; Andrew Armstrong, land agent, St. Leonards; William Hookham, builder, Newtown; James Ireland, butcher, Ashfield; William Duff, publican, 70, William-street.

APPEALS.

Appeals will be heard next Wednesday week.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.
THURSDAY.
BEFORE his Honor Mr. Judge DOWLING.

In the case of W. J. Thompson v. W. Thompson, money lent £5, heard on the previous day, his Honor recorded a nonsuit.

In the case of N. Fitzgerald v. M. Wadley, goods sold and delivered £10 19s., a verdict was given for the plaintiff.

In the case of S. Lyons v. G. Jacobs, goods sold and delivered £13 16s., plaintiff obtained a verdict by consent.

In the case of J. Walsh v. G. Dowling, goods sold and delivered £32 7s. 5d., the plaintiff obtained a verdict for £20 3s. 8d.

A. Ballantine v. R. Hellyer, breach of agreement and trover £13 10s. The plaintiff sought in this case to recover the value of some watchworks he sent to defendant to operate upon. The defence was that the defendant's premises were broken open, and the goods in question stolen. The evidence in the case revealed the facts that the premises were not properly protected, and that the property was not sufficiently cared for, whereupon his Honor gave the plaintiff a verdict. Mr. Sly appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Parrell for the defence.

In the case of N. Bungay v. J. C. Begg, work and material, £13 3s. 6d., the plaintiff succeeded in obtaining a verdict for £8 3s. 6d., and costs.

S. Thompson sued J. Washington for commission on sale of goods amounting to £13 15s., and obtained a verdict for the amount he claimed.

The case of W. C. Chuter and another v. Louis Somers and another was an attempt to recover £30 damages for slander that proved abortive, his Honor having entered a verdict for the defendant.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.
THURSDAY.
BEFORE Messrs. Thompson, Murray, and Connell.

Thirteen persons were fined for drunkenness; and Mary Jane Walker, convicted of being an habitual drunkard, was sentenced to be imprisoned two months.

Henry Hollis, 60, found guilty of having offended against public decency, was ordered to pay a penalty of 5s., or to be imprisoned two days.

George Thomas Davis, 13, and Frederick George Ferguson, 13, charged with having stolen from a house in course of erection in Foveaux-street, two saws and a rule, valued at 25s. the goods of R. Thompson, a carpenter employed on the premises, pleaded guilty. One of the saws had been sold for 2s. to a carpenter, to whom Mr. Thompson administered a severe reprimand—he could not but have known that such an article, sold at such a ridiculous price, must have been stolen. It appeared also that the larceny had been committed by the younger prisoner, whose morals had not been improved by a twelve months' sojourn on board the Vernon. Davis, who appears to have been of good character until now, had been let into the transaction for the purpose of disposing of the plunder. They were sentenced to pay a penalty of 10s. each, or to be imprisoned seven days. The Bench recommended Ferguson's mother to send him back to the Vernon.

William Close, under committal for uttering a forgery, was brought before the Bench on habeas corpus, charged with having uttered to Charles Smith, of Picton, a cheque on the Bank of Australasia for payment of £1 1s. purporting to be drawn by R. Kelly of Newtown, baker, knowing that it was a forgery. Last Monday three weeks prisoner purchased of Mr. Smith a pair of trousers for 12s. 6d., in payment for which he gave the cheque above described; he said that the drawer was Mr. R. Kelly, of Newtown, baker. Robert Kelly deposed that the cheque is a forgery. Russell W. Robberds, clerk in the Newtown branch of the Bank of Australasia, deposed that there is no account in that establishment in the name of Robert Kelly. Prisoner offered no defence, and was committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions.

John Thomas M'Knight was charged with receiving stolen property. Constable Keating deposed that on the morning of the 25th September he went with constable Kelly to the prisoner's house at the Glebe; he got in at the back door, and saw prisoner get out of bed and run into the yard to the water-closet, carrying a ham (produced); took prisoner back into the house and questioned him about the ham; he said that he bought it at Paddy's Market; found in the house one smoothing-iron and four iron hooks (produced); William Hore was present, and claimed the ham, the hooks, and the smoothing-iron as his property; witness charged prisoner with having received a side of bacon, four hooks, and one iron, knowing that they were stolen property. By Mr. Carroll: Hams are sold at Paddy's Market. William Hore deposed that in the afternoon of last Monday week a side of bacon cut in four pieces, four galvanized hooks, a smoothing-iron, and some other things were stolen from his dwelling in Albion-street; in each piece of bacon was a galvanized-iron hook; he identified the ham produced by a mark—a cross, he cut in the skin; the hooks and the smoothing-iron are also his property; he valued the whole at 24s. For the defence, Mr. Carroll called Elizabeth M'Knight and William M'Knight, the son and the daughter of prisoner, who deposed that they were at Paddy's Market with their father and his wife (their stepmother), when he (the prisoner) brought the ham from the market to the cart in which they were waiting for him—that the flat iron was purchased by their late mother, and that their father has at his home other hooks like those claimed by the prosecutor. The son said that he was convicted last week of stealing the ham, but that he did not steal it. Committed for trial, and admitted to bail for his appearance at the Quarter Sessions.

Before Messrs. Lester, Smithers, Beaumont, Alexander, and Guy.

On the prosecution of inspector Oram, John Hanna was fined 20s. for suffering his vehicle to be drawn at a walking pace; James Keys, 5s., for not keeping to the near side of the road; Thomas Gatley (two informations), James Hayes, Thomas Fleming, and Henry Freestone, 10s. each, and William Charles 20s., for being at a distance from their respective vehicles.

On the general summons paper were nineteen cases. Charles Barnett, agent for Amelia Barnett, v. Alfred Knowles was an information under 11 George II., cap. 19, secs. 1 and 4, and alleged that on or about the 1st September last the defendant, being a tenant from week to week of a tenement situated in Garden-street, Waterloo, at a weekly sum of 9s., payable weekly, and being indebted in the sum of 18s. for arrears of rent, did unlawfully and clandestinely carry away from the premises aforesaid the whole of his goods and chattels, not exceeding the value of £50, to wit, of the value of £5, in order to prevent the landlord from then and there distraining for the said arrears of rent. Defendant not appearing, the case was heard ex parte. Charles Barnett deposed that he acted as agent for his mother, the landlady of the premises lately occupied by Knowles; he went for the rent some time in August last, and was told to call again; he called again, and found that, with the exception of an old table, the house was empty; the sum of 18s. was not due then—only 9s.; he would value the furniture at £4. The Justices made an order for the defendant to pay the sum of £8, being double the amount at which the complainant assessed the value of his goods, with 5s. 6d. costs, to be recovered by levy and distress, or, in default of sufficient distress, to be imprisoned one month. On the prosecution of inspector Oatley, Elijah Devereux and Samuel Hannagh were fined 20s. each, and James Agnew 40s., for gambling at the Glebe Island abattoirs. Joseph Davenport, Donald M'Lean, Alfred Hedger, Thomas Howe, and William Cross were severally fined 5s. for breaches of the Ashfield Municipal by-laws. One case was dismissed on the merits, and the remainder were either postponed or struck out for want of prosecution.

WATER POLICE COURT.
THURSDAY.
BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, and Messrs. Solomon, Gray, Charlton, and M'Beath.

Several drunkards were fined in the usual amounts.

Alfred Whelan and Frank Thompson, each seamen of the American barque Star of the West, were brought up, on remand from Newcastle, charged with desertion from the vessel. The case being proved against them, they were each sentenced to four weeks' gaol.

Denis Morris, a cabman, summoned for using threatening language towards Patrick Gavin, was ordered to keep the peace for a period of three months, and to find sureties, himself in £20, and two in £10 each, or to go to gaol for a period of three months.

Mary A. Murray, for using obscene language in Victoria-street, was fined 40s., with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment.

There were a number of summons cases, mostly consisting of assaults, detention of property, and using threatening language.

ESTATES SURRENDERED OR PLACED UNDER SEQUESTRATION.
2ND JULY TO 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1877.

	Estimated Liabilities.	Assets.
George Downs, Sydney, engineer	£193 0 0	£37 0 0
William Wiseman, Clarence River, farmer	80 18 0	8 0 0
Henry Kingsmill, Grafton, farmer	52 14 11	17 3 6
James Ford Walker Alldis, Goolagong, storekeeper	791 10 4	738 15 0
William Thelwell Yeoman, Sydney, oilman	6818 11 2	5677 15 2
John Kavanagh, Sydney, pawnbroker	985 5 4	483 14 0
Flaurence M'Auliffe and William Sims, Queanbeyan, blacksmiths	381 18 8	381 9 3
Martin Coburn, Sydney, brewer	53 16 8	13 0 0
George Benjamin Crawford, Marrickville, carter	14 5 9	3 10 0
Frederick Samuel Yeomans, Bathurst	161 5 0	30 0 0
Ignatius Bell, Forbes, bootmaker	1495 0 1	1206 4 4
Michael Cleveland Solomon, Sydney, commercial traveller (compulsory)	Rule discharged.	
Frederick Waddoups, Sydney, labourer	34 10 7	3 10 0
Edward Cregan, Braidwood, carpenter	170 17 0	34 10 0
James Baker, Gladstone, contractor	91 19 2	6 0 0
David William Craig, Bathurst, saddler	1212 13 6	911 1 6
Reginald Jervaulx, Ovara, storekeeper	171 19 7	34 18 6
Edward Reilly, Copmanhurst, farmer	880 2 8	76 0 0
Archibald M'Lachlan, Sydney, grocer	297 13 0	72 16 0
Hugh Ryan Chauncey, Newtown, draftsman	181 6 0	8 5 0
James Christopher Donehue, Braidwood, miner	55 13 0	nil.
Henry Taylor, Balmain, labourer	15 10 3	2 0 0
John Rountree, Hay, carpenter	137 0 8	nil.
John M'Garrigle, Manning River, farmer	235 5 10	36 7 0
James Alexander Thompson, Sydney, dealer	681 5 7	nil.
Isaac Casterbrook, Penrith, baker	155 14 3	62 4 6
Thomas Corrigan, Newcastle, journalist	102 8 5	8 0 0
Simon Sherry, Albury, publican	353 7 6	157 4 0
Thomas Finn, Richmond River, labourer	50 18 8	5 10 0
Alfred John Dixon, Clarence River, baker	79 13 0	20 18 8
Samuel William Rutherford, Mudgee, drover	96 1 9	15 10 0
George Masterfield, Parkes, innkeeper	18 18 7	5 0 0
G. A. Davis, Newtown, hawker (compulsory)	338 5 0	17 10 0
David Diggs, Castlereagh River publican (compulsory)		
Edward Cassidy, Newton Boyd, publican	671 4 2	1162 16 2
Henry Wilson, Wickham, miner	45 7 9	5 5 0
Frederick Blunt, Alexandria, builder	144 18 6	28 0 0
Joseph Smith, Tamworth, labourer	181 11 3	3 0 0
William Clark, Blayney, saddler	832 14 10	188 10 5
Henry Cox, Casino, stonemason	298 6 8	233 9 0
James Honeyman, Tenterfield, miner	391 8 8	8 0 0
William T. H. S. Mure, Sydney, lodging-house keeper	414 13 4	80 0 0
Frederick Wooderson, Port Macquarie, teamster	103 7 6	13 0 0
Michael M'Dermitt, Mudgee, farmer	1075 0 0	718 0 0
William Henry Cors, Balmain, painter	20 11 4	4 5 0
Thomas M'Guire, Gunnedah, butcher	211 5 9	64 10 0
Adolph Besser, Orange (compulsory)		
Charles Tapley Harden, Sydney, printer	180 9 8	78 0 0
Walter John Carroll, Sydney, surgeon	509 4 11	623 14 6
Stephen Palmer, North Lambton, labourer	45 5 11	10 6 7
Edward Davies, Sydney, artist	651 1 0	95 0 0
Charles Grace, Tamworth, builder	5660 8 2	6027 0 0
William Smith, Wellington, grazier	230 16 11	36 0 0
Patrick Claffy, Grafton, blacksmith	183 2 4	41 15 6
Philip Hooker, Singleton, engine-driver	22 4 7	12 5 0
John Cameron, farm labourer	78 9 3	31 10 0
Maria Johnson, Newcastle, widow	50 5 0	5 0 0
James Harper, Coonabarrabran, dealer	134 8 4	32 12 3
Henry Reid Rose, Woollahra, clerk	173 8 6	48 2 0
Patrick Dolan, Sydney, contractor	1367 2 0	138 2 2
James Dixon Little, Mudgee, contractor (compulsory)	2065 10 7	2473 3 1
Thomas Hammond and George Rodgers, Hay and Deniliquin, dealers	587 19 9	209 15 1
Michael Kane, Grafton, labourer	148 4 0	5 10 0
Edward Nunan, Wyalong, grazier	1313 5 10	100 0 0
William Eyles, Sydney, builder (compulsory)	13,511 17 6	17,124 13 1
Laurence Byrne, Cootamundra, bootmaker	166 11 5	166 8 6
John Lloyd, Sydney, publican	710 19 10	134 10 0
Samuel Joseph Salter, Redfern, clerk	40 0 0	8 0 0
Charles Matthew Currie, Sydney, hairdresser	206 9 8	45 13 9
Margaret Geraldine Watts, Sydney, boarding housekeeper	71 14 5	10 0 0
Thomas Wright, Sydney, warehouseman	97 5 9	nil.
Joseph Landers, Sydney, bootmaker	83 9 5	12 10 0
Henry James M'Coocy, Armidale, policeman	83 8 1	10 0 0
J. Wolstencroft, Newtown, plumber (compulsory)	501 2 1	35 0 0
George Henry Williamson, Kiama, medical assistant	134 9 2	60 12 6
Henry Faram, Orange, contractor	819 0 11	210 0 0
Thomas Christie, Balmain, plumber	50 11 1	10 0 0
William John Charles Scurr, Yass, ironmonger	821 0 8	638 9 6
John Moore, Redfern, carpenter	46 13 0	12 0 0
Thomas Hardie, St. Peters, carpenter	350 0 0	192 0 0
Pierce Collits, Forbes, grazier	248 0 0	3 0 0
William Emery, Gambewarra, farmer	200 12 8	12 10 0
James Fleming, Braidwood, miner	45 5 8	1 10 0
Thomas Edward Welsh, Sydney, clothier	527 6 3	270 1 1
Henry Braddon Lover, Newcastle, cook	80 7 0	44 0 0
Hugh Brodie, Newtown, builder	456 4 3	104 1 6
David Bird, Hay, groom	113 10 0	11 5 0
George Henry Wood, Moss Vale, storekeeper (compulsory)	Schedule not filed.	
Moston Mowbray, Goulburn, painter (compulsory)	752 3 2	274 19 7
Thomas Nelson, Carcoar, labourer	28 14 0	5 0 0
Patrick Bergin, Tarcutta, coach-driver	126 9 5	25 15 0
Charles Henry Kingwell, Sydney, sailmaker	81 14 6	10 0 0
Arthur Barlow, Sydney, draper	151 17 6	10 0 0
Charles Edward Wilton, late of Dubbo, newspaper proprietor	196 1 6	315 5 0
Robert Henry Turner, Yass, saddler	Schedule not filed	
Peter James M'Alister, Wagga Wagga, publican (compulsory)	Rule discharged.	
Hamilton White, Parramatta, gentleman	621 0 0	5 0 0
Frederick Heuschkel, Sydney, confectioner	24 9 6	3 0 0
John Jefferies, Redfern, butcher	149 5 9	50 0 2
William Young, Inverell, farmer	1436 19 1	1490 10 0
Charles Cornelius Rickards, Lithgow Valley, miner	72 19 7	3 0 0
Martin Cahill, Rushcutter Bay, groom	8 0 0	1 0 0
John Rae, Sydney, plumber	185 14 7	95 16 9
Henry James Peat, Sydney, bookkeeper	14 15 9	23 0 0
George Thomas Howell, Eugowra, blacksmith	134 0 1	27 15 0
William Mullins, Binalong, contractor	52 0 1	14 5 0
Samuel Sullings, Inverell, publican	247 17 7	183 0 0
James Dalby, Newcastle, draper	3230 9 6	604 19 0
Matthew M'Mahon, Darlinghurst, clerk	66 0 0	6 0 0
Thomas Jeffries, Mount, miner	36 6 1	5 10 0
Edward Brook, Orange, publican	1070 3 2	210 0 0
William Hare, Newtown, coachbuilder	437 10 10	206 0 0
William Cunningham, Wallsend, labourer	158 9 3	6 7 3
James Gibson, Sydney, labourer	23 5 5	3 0 0
James Kelly, Blayney, carrier	89 5 2	13 5 0
John David, Milburn Creek, smelter	27 15 7	8 15 6
William Tonkin, Byng, storekeeper	318 12 3	124 10 0
Charles William Nash, Sydney, dealer	758 11 5	411 5 2
David Dale, Paddington, agent	74 11 2	8 0 0
John Usher, Woollahra, engineer	580 14 8	285 0 0
David Fuller, Bendemeer, labourer	62 15 5	3 0 0
Robert Duff, Little River	56 17 3	1 0 0
William Kay, Manly Beach, stonemason	62 8 6	10 0 0
Robert Moore, St. Leonards, engine-driver	56 17 7	10 5 0
Martin O'Keeffe, Kiama, contractor	724 18 0	26 0 0
John Digby, Galley Swamp, miner	310 9 3	9 10 0
James Duncan, Bergalia, farmer	170 0 0	12 0 0
James Laing, Sydney, baker	798 9 0	361 1 9
Agnes Fripp, Cook's River and Woollahra, grocer and draper	545 8 10	324 3 7
David Jones, Albury, carrier	288 8 0	4 0 0
Michael Lysaught, Gundagai, blacksmith	73 8 0	8 14 6
John William Cox, Paddington, tailor (compulsory)	Schedule not filed.	
John M'Donald, Sydney, fruiterer	64 2 0	6 14 0
Patrick Gavan Buckley, Sydney, builder	1110 0 0	185 19 0
Vince Carr, Dubbo, carrier	145 1 10	90 13 0
Walter James Garnett, Little River, publican	888 12 2	370 0 1
Peter M'Grath, Urara, labourer	70 4 4	2 0 0
George Fraser, Sydney, publican	87 18 11	57 10 6
George Oliver, Panbula, carrier	85 0 0	35 0 0
Robert Lennox Ieely Rowling, Woollahra, clerk	187 1 9	10 0 0
Duncan M'Gregor, Hay, publican	455 17 9	455 17 9
James Devlin, Newton Boyd, contractor	87 4 9	31 13 1
Thomas Thompson, Orange, storekeeper	385 10 1	368 5 5
John Watson, Hay, baker	207 10 0	164 10 5
William Spence Lockhart, Tenterfield, storekeeper	Schedule not filed.	
John Andrew Smith, Sydney, labourer	29 19 0	3 10 0
Samuel Benjamin, Sydney	18,470 11 0	1087 16 6
George Galvin, the younger, Wagga Wagga, grazier (compulsory)	448 8 2	306 18 4
Thomas Glover, Sydney, carpenter	57 9 0	16 0 0
William Burton, Balmain, deceased	361 8 11	388 15 1
William Charles Melville, Glen Innes, solicitor	Schedule not filed.	
William Carson, Kiama, labourer	120 0 0	4 6 6
John Richmond Stevenson, West Maitland, chemist	270 9 6	104 13 0
William Newport Clark, Balmain, innkeeper	256 0 0	30 0 0
Laurence Levy, Sydney, dealer	1629 19 7	1267 6 5
Leon Bringolf, Wentworth, chemist (compulsory)	Rule pending.	
James Alfred Eames, Gunnedah, builder	218 3 0	145 18 0
Henry Alfred Hill, Glebe, bricklayer	17 6 8	2 0 0
Joseph Ashton, Orange, dealer	65 8 8	4 12 0
William Pendergast, Mowembah, stockkeeper	47 11 6	8 1 0
Douglas Fisher, Sydney, writing clerk	1005 15 7	21 0 0
Charles Frederick Dunn, Sydney, warehouseman	179 6 8	65 0 0
John Davies, Wallsend, dealer	128 4 4	22 6 1
Stephen Edward Tuckerman, Mudgee	894 13 0	147 10 0
James Harris, Waratah	46 7 10	1 15 0
James de Rome, Gulgo, selector	247 11 0	221 15 0
John M'Gregor, Bega, publican (compulsory)		
Patrick Walker, Grafton, labourer	56 3 0	10 10 0
George Albert Handley, Wallabadah, labourer	114 2 0	30 0 0
William Elstob, Narrabri, settler	213 8 8	86 8 6
George Howard, Adelong, bootmaker	152 19 2	67 7 7
William Kirkpatrick, Sydney, painter	131 12 6	70 0 0

ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

THE lighting of streets by electricity is attracting considerable attention in England, and an interesting statement was made by Mr. Backler, at a meeting of the European Gas Company, held on the 18th July. The meeting is reported in the *Journal of Gas Lighting and Water Supply*, from which we take the following extracts:—

"The chairman, Mr. W. White, on being asked if he had anything to tell about the electric light, which seemed to have caused a panic among gas shareholders, said: As far as we can gain any information to enable us to form a judgment, we have made up our minds that it is not a thing that can be commercially carried out. When I say commercially, I mean for the whole of the districts lighted by our company or any other. It certainly cannot be applied sufficiently to injure the property of the companies. Our colleague, Mr. Backler, who has read up the subject, and is acquainted with most of the experiments with the 'electric candle,' will be prepared to give you his ideas upon the subject before the meeting closes, if you desire it.

"Mr. H. M'L. Backler: In making a few remarks on lighting by electricity, I wish to state certain facts, from which you may draw your own conclusions, and determine, in your own minds, whether it is likely that gas is, or will be extinguished by the claims put forward in favour of the electric candle. It cannot be contested that this is a clever improvement on previous applications of electricity, and great credit is due to the Russian officer, M. Jablochkoff, to whom we are indebted for this so-called candle. It is undoubtedly an interesting experiment, most attractive to scientific men. Let us see how far it is practical. M. Jablochkoff and his associates state that they have discovered the means of dividing an electric current so as to supply fifty lights from one generator; but, in effect, they have not succeeded, to my knowledge, in supplying publicly more than eight; that is therefore the number we have to deal with. Another system, that of M. Lontin, is now being tried in Paris, to supply separately twenty-four double lights from one source of electricity; but that is not, at present, much more than a scientific experiment, which may or may not succeed. M. Jablochkoff requires (to supply a number of lights not exceeding eight), an electrical machine or primary producer of the electric current, and this is set in revolution by an engine of six-horse power, more or less. From this magneto-electric, or electro-magnetic machine—for it is called by both names—the wire is led to the points where the candles are fitted up. These candles consist of two parallel vertical carbon pencils or sticks, about 4 inches long, with a strip of an insulating compound, called kaolin, between them. In the first experiments the sticks or wires were surrounded by kaolin, in the form of a candle; hence the name. I should mention that real kaolin is a species of hard clay, employed in porcelain manufacture. The compound is fusible at a high temperature, and is, or should be, consumed at the same rate as the carbon points. I may say, in passing, that as it becomes volatilised, particles of silex are liberated, which have an irritating effect on the eyes and respiratory organs. When the electric current is established (the positive and negative points being connected by means of a small cross-piece of graphite), a bright light is produced, and the carbon pencils and strip of kaolin all burn away together, unless the fused kaolin gutters over the carbon, which occasionally happens. In that case the electric current is interrupted, and the light goes out. These carbon sticks are consumed in about half-an-hour, and must then be renewed. Whilst this is being done the light ceases, unless a duplicate candle, previously lighted and kept in readiness, serve as a substitute. At all events, very delicate manipulation is required every half hour. It is alleged that one of these candles emits a light equal to 100 gas-burners, but in this M. Jablochkoff presents us with a sort of white elephant, for generally we do not require the 100 lights for which he expects us to pay. In this room, for instance, there are seven gas-burners, and they are sufficient for our purpose. In the next room there are only three. Now, here we should have to pay for 93 more burners, and there for 97 more than we require; or, comparing light with light, for efficient use, we ought to get the electric candle in this room for 1-14th of the price of the like illuminating power from gas, and in that room for 1-33rd. In effect, however, we should not get much more light, because we should have to do what M. Jablochkoff and his associates do—that is, intercept by thickly-painted or double-ground glass globes the superabundant brilliancy, which would be intolerable to the eyes in confined spaces. If the comparison be correct as regards these offices, it must also be accurate as regards dwelling-houses, shops, and even roads and streets, where the requirement is not a strong light in one place, but diffused lighting, spread as equally as possible over the entire space to be illuminated. This cannot be better effected than by means of gas. Probably it will be stated that the power of the electric lights may be reduced considerably, if desired; but we must pay the expense of inducing an electric current, and dividing it, whether we utilise it fully or not. Perhaps the advocates of the electric candle will say also that its cost does not exceed 1-33rd, light for light, that of gas in ordinary use, and perhaps they may say even 1-100th, to meet the case of a single gas-burner. In fact, I have heard it stated that it is immeasurably cheaper; but, when I came to inquire further, I found that the proprietor of the establishment where the electric light was used was supplied gratis by the promoters, to induce him to consent to the trial. Certainly gas could not compete on such terms. But admitting, for the sake of argument, that, where we have to pay 20s. for gas, we should not have to pay more than £1 for electric lights, still we could not dispense with an electro-magnetic machine, and a steam-engine, with boiler, somewhere on our premises, or in one house out of every two or three. We should have to find a place for them, and to provide a man, who must be a stoker, to work them. This man would have to take charge of the whole apparatus, and must keep running over the house, every half hour or so, to change the carbon sticks. This would be the case not only in our shops and warehouses, but in our dining-rooms, libraries, drawing-rooms, and bed-rooms—in fact, wherever artificial light is used. How such an addition to our domestic establishments (not very easily managed as it is) would be viewed by the ladies who preside over them, I can more readily imagine than describe. Besides which, as we require artificial light for a few hours only every day, the machine and engine would have to remain idle the greater part of the twenty-four hours, and we should have to get the steam up daily, towards evening; but, in case of a sudden fog, time would fail, and we should have to fall back on wax or tallow candles. Our stoker would have an easy life of it, and ample leisure to flirt with any of the female servants who might be so disposed, and I fear this electric spark would prove rather troublesome than otherwise. Now, if I leave this office, or any of my own rooms, unoccupied for a short time, I turn down the gas to an almost imperceptible jet, and the consumption nearly ceases until I turn it up again, without even taking the trouble to strike a match. If I want a night-light in my bedroom, a very small jet of gas answers the purpose. If I am an early riser, before the servants are moving, I turn a gas-tap, and in a few minutes my hot water is ready, and my dressing-room may be made warm and comfortable on the coldest winter's morning. I may have all my meals cooked by gas, and my bath-room may be made ready at short notice, by the same means. Will the electric candle enable me to do all this? Certainly not! Monsieur Hippolyte Fontaine, an eminent French electrician, and the author of an important work on lighting by electricity, says that he has never so much admired the facility of employment, the simplicity of fitting up, the indefinite divisibility, and the multiplication of the uses of gas, as since he has been occupied with the subject of lighting by electricity. M. Servier, the talented President of the French Technical Gas Society, thinks that a wide field is still open for the extension of gas lighting in France, and that great facilities should be afforded to render it available everywhere, and to every one. Customers would thus be secured in quarters where the electric light can never even pretend to compete. Possibly the electric light may be advantageously used for light-houses, large factories, and halls, especially where some motive power is in action for other purposes, and has merely to be transmitted, by means of a driving-band, to the magneto-electric machine. It is, however, questionable whether this can be done economically, except in rare cases. A high French authority estimates that the cost of the electric lights at the Magasins du Louvre, in Paris, is four times that of the quantity of gas which would be sufficient. In the establishment of M. Pouyer-Quertier, near Rouen (which was prominently quoted in the leading article of a daily London newspaper, as an instance of the perfect success of the electric light), that mode of lighting has been discontinued for the last twelve months. The electric light apparatus, mentioned in the same article as fitted up in the large luggage hall of the Northern Railway Station, in Paris, was also given up, after an experiment which, as I myself gathered from the officials, was unsatisfactory to them in the performance of their duties, inasmuch as the light was found to be a flickering and unsteady one. In a large workshop at Havre, where an electric light apparatus has been fitted up, at a cost of about £500, it merely illuminates the central part of the establishment, whilst workmen employed at the extremities, along the walls, continue to use gas. At the West India Docks, in London, the first trial had to be given up, owing to defects in part of the apparatus, and the second experiment was of very short duration; the inconvenience and disadvantage of changing the carbon sticks being thus skilfully avoided. Now that I have laid the principal facts before you, I leave you to draw your own inferences. Those who are afraid of the electric light will, of course, dispose of their gas shares. No one will sympathise with them, for they will get an excellent price from the purchasers. But, to act consistently, the proceeds should be reserved for investment in some of the electric light companies, which will certainly crop up shortly, and to which leading articles in daily papers, and Stock Exchange panics, are but the prelude. All I can say is, that those who adopt that course are very likely to regret it. I have seen many schemes come on and go off—peat gas, water gas, oil gas, patent gas, Eupion gas—all gone; some of their promoters safely lodged at the expense of the Government, and others would receive similar hospitality if they had their deserts. For my part, I intend to stand by European gas, which is quite strong enough for me."

THE POWERS AND THE NEXT POPE.—The *Times* correspondent states that the news from Rome regarding the changes to be made in the formalities and ceremonial connected with the next Conclave having called forth diplomatic inquiries as to their exact character, Cardinal Simeoni has addressed a circular to the nuncios, instructing them to inform the Governments to which they are accredited that, whatever modifications may be found requisite, they will not be of such a nature as to interfere with the rights of the Catholic Powers, nor calculated to lessen the facilities for their exercising them fully and freely on the occasion of the election of the next Pope.

THE ALLIANCE OF THE THREE EMPERORS.—It has so happened (writes the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, on the 8th August), that on the very eve of the meeting of the two Emperors at Ischl an English member of Parliament puts a question in the House of Commons which resembles an attack on the alliance of the three Emperors. The question was whether the British Government had any knowledge of an arrangement between Russia, Germany, and Austria for the partition of Turkey. Sir S. Northcote replied that he had no information on the subject which he could communicate. It would have been more correct to declare that the Government had received no information on the point. Why is the eventual partition of Turkey spoken of at the moment when the Russians are in full retreat? The conjecture on this matter rests on no solid basis, for neither Germany nor Austria has the slightest interest in bringing about such a catastrophe as the partition of Turkey; and as for Russia, it would be a mistake to suppose that if she had thoughts of annexation on taking the field, she aimed at no more, at the utmost, than recovering the little slip of Bessarabia extending to the Danube, taken from her in 1854, and her wishes may now be still more moderate. In any case, they will not go beyond the point just indicated, the course of events not being calculated to stimulate larger ambition. Russia, it is but fair to acknowledge, has never thought of great conquests, and General Ignatieff repeatedly gave assurances that she did not aim at anything beyond this slight material compensation. It will be asked whether this compensation is proportioned to the greatness of the enterprise, but it is a long way off the partition of Turkey, and the question in the House of Commons is at best a joke. A much more important question, than the supposed partition of Turkey, is at the present moment the attitude of Servia.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—The Medical Profession of all countries now consider Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil as incomparably the most valuable remedy for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest. No remedy so rapidly restores the exhausted strength, improves the nutritive functions, stops emaciation, checks the perspiration, quiets the cough and expectoration, or produces a more marked and favourable influence on the local malady. Dr. Waudby, Physician to the Hereford Infirmary, writes: "I can take Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil without any difficulty or dislike, and with as little inconvenience as water alone. Not only in my own case, but in many others I have seen, it has caused an improvement of chest symptoms and an increase of weight, so soon and so lastingly as to be quite remarkable. I believe Dr. de Jongh's Oil to be the most valuable remedy we possess for chronic and constitutional disease." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled, imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole consignees: Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London. Agents for Sydney: Elliott, Brothers.—ADV.

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NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4.

At the usual hour for commencing business the PRESIDENT counted the House, and finding only seven members present, namely, Mr. Docker, Sir Alfred Stephen, Professor Smith, Mr. Moore, Mr. Dailey, Mr. Charles Campbell, and Mr. Samuel, and these being insufficient to form a quorum, declared the House adjourned to Wednesday next.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-nine minutes past 4 o'clock.

TEMPORARY SUPPLY.

Mr. SPEAKER said he had received a message from his Excellency the Governor to the effect that the Temporary Supply Bill, No. 10, had been assented to.

QUESTIONS.

Mr. LACKEY, in reply to Mr. Bennett, said the grounds for refusing a license, at Tamworth, to John Gallaghar, were that there were too many houses on the road to Nundle, namely six in thirty miles.

Mr. LONG, in reply to Mr. M'Elhone, said seven camp bedsteads were returned to the Ordnance storekeeper in June. Captain Strong had one of them in use six years; the Hon. G. Eagar, two for two years and two months; Q.-M. Sergeant Little, two for five years; and Major Baynes, two for two months. Nothing was paid for their use.

Sir JOHN ROBERTSON, in reply to Mr. M'Elhone, said that a proposition of Mr. Greville, secretary to the Attorney-General, to pay his creditors by monthly instalments was accepted and an order made in accordance therewith. An order was made by the Civil Commissioner for [illegible] improvement, owing to delay in paying certain [illegible], which, however, were paid immediately. [illegible] Greville, he was informed, was making arrangements for a [illegible] settlement of all claims against him.

Mr. COMBES, in reply to Mr. Macintosh, said that the plans for [illegible] Circular Quay Wharf were completed, but as there was not time to consider them during the present session, they would not be laid on the table till next session.

PETITIONS.

Mr. COMBES presented a petition from residents of the town and district of [illegible], praying for increased representation in Parliament.

The petition was received.

Mr. F. B. SUTTOR moved,—"That the petition presented by him, from R. Coden, as chairman of a public meeting of the inhabitants of the town and district of Wellington, praying for an amendment of the electoral law and increased representation, be printed."

The motion was agreed to.

SUPPLY.

Mr. LONG moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of Supply for the consideration of the Loan Estimates.

Mr. PIDDINGTON moved as an amendment,—"That it is the opinion of this House that the cost of the extensions of railways proposed by the Government to be provided for by loan, ought to be defrayed out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund." In doing so he would ask the House whether it was wise to borrow more money, seeing that they had such a large surplus. The amount to be asked for by loan was £2,142,[illegible], and he conceived it to be one of the duties of hon. members before involving the country in further debt to consider whether they had a warrant for doing so. He had taken some trouble in the matter that morning to ascertain the extent of their liabilities for the present year, and the probable amount of revenue, including the surplus brought forward from last year, and had made calculations as to the amount voted up to and on the previous night. From these calculations he would be able to show that the Government were in possession of such a sum of money as to enable them to defray the cost of the works proposed under the Loan Estimates, and amounting to £2,142,[illegible], without borrowing at all. If that was so, what right had the Government in their peculiar position to ask the Legislature for the authority to involve the colony in such a debt? That debt in ordinary times would involve expenditure of about £105,000 a year for interest, and they could not say at the present time how long it would be before the price of money was raised in London, and difficulties would arise in borrowing money at the ordinary rate of interest of 5 per cent. The total liabilities of the present year amounted to £5,690,000, and at present the House was not asked to vote any further amount—and the revenue actually received from January to the 20th of the last month was £4,239,000. Well, there could be no doubt about that, because there were the *Gazette* returns showing that the sums he mentioned were strictly correct. Then all they had to do was to consider the probability of what would be received during the current quarter. It was only reasonable to suppose that the revenue during the current quarter would be larger than the revenue of the corresponding quarter last year, but taking the revenue of the quarter ending December, 1876, as that which would be received during the quarter ending December, 1877, he found that the amount would be £1,558,000; and if we received that, the revenue received for this year would amount to £5,797,000. The country would thus be possessed of resources arising from the balance brought over from last year, and the revenue of this year amounting to £7,856,000, and with this large amount of revenue, why should we involve the country in a further debt of two millions sterling? The liabilities this year up to the present time amounted to £5,690,000, and taking these liabilities from the assets of the year there would be remaining at the end of the year a surplus of £2,166,000, which was a sum in addition to the proposed loan expenditure of some £520,000. Then anyone knowing the finances of the country would be aware of the circumstance that the amount appropriated by Parliament was never expended to its fullest extent, and he was informed by Mr. Thompson, of the Treasury, in August last, that the amount of money not likely to be required during the present year on the sums voted would be £300,000. There might be a small sum of money required for refund of duty, but that would not exceed £50,000, and being such a small amount was not worth considering. For reasons of common sense and of policy it was not desirable to borrow money for railway extension when we had a sufficient balance at our credit. Keeping a large cash surplus was a practice fraught with injury to the country, because it held out a premium to members of this House to make an attack upon it for any purpose whatever. He found that there were in existence several Loan Acts which authorised the Government to borrow money for public works, but which they had not used. 38 Victoria No. 2 authorised the Government to borrow £866,200 for certain public works, and not a single debenture had been issued under that authority. 39 Victoria No. 18, authorised the Government to borrow £215,690. They had exercised this authority to the extent of £130,000, and there were £105,000 worth of debentures in the Treasury chest at this moment. Then there was a third Railway Act, 40 Victoria No. 12, authorising the borrowing of £2,236,000; and 41 Victoria No. 4, giving authority to borrow £297,000. Now these four Acts authorised the borrowing of £3,355,000, and not one shilling had been issued. [Mr. MACINTOSH: It has been borrowed.] There had been advances under these Acts as follows:—£700,000 from the Consolidated Revenue Fund under 38 Victoria No. 2, £100,000 under 39 Victoria No. 18, £400,000 under 40 Victoria No. 12, and £200,000 under 41 Victoria No. 4, making a total of advances from the Consolidated Revenue Fund under the authority of these various Loan Acts of £1,400,000, which left a net balance of money that might be raised amounting to £1,955,000. With all these resources in the hands of the Government, why should the House be asked to borrow a single shilling? The revenue of the country was so large at the present time, and the rate of railway progress so slow that the actual revenue received from quarter to quarter would be amply sufficient for the construction of the railways even if the progress were greater than it was now. The cash surplus was a very great advantage to some of the banks, but that was no justification for lending it. It was not good policy for the Government to be a money lender, still less to be a money lender to a number of other money lenders. This large surplus, of which the country was in possession, ought to be appropriated for the most useful of all purposes, the construction of railways and other public works of importance. He was anxious to expedite the dissolution of the House, but the justification he offered for the course he was taking was that the question was of very great importance, and that, if he failed to take this opportunity, no other would be available. He raised the question for the consideration of the House, and he hoped that both the House and the country would see the great importance of it.

Mr. LONG said he imagined, from the professions of hon. members opposite last night, that those hon. members intended to assist the Government in bringing this session to a speedy close, but after the action taken by the hon. member (Mr. Piddington) he could not believe that they were all actuated by that desire. He thought the hon. member's position was not to be upheld. The Government did not intend, as the hon. member said, to involve the country in a debt of two millions sterling. They proposed to embark in an expenditure of two millions sterling, or thereabouts, for the construction of urgently needed public works, which Parliament had resolved should be carried out, and the only works which the Government, in their loan estimate, proposed should be carried out were those which the late Government included in their Estimates-in-chief. The late Treasurer said that the expenditure for these works should be provided out of the cash surplus. The present Government said that, on the principle that had been followed in this country since the inauguration of responsible government, the money should be provided by a loan vote. It was not proposed that a loan for this money should be effected before the works were attempted to be carried out, but that power to borrow should be obtained, so that when the time arrived when we should need it, the loan could be put on the market. And what was our position in these circumstances? The trade circulars by the recent mails showed that the high position which our colonial securities held in the London market is owing to the prosperity of this colony compared with other colonies, which was shown in the fact that for a considerable time this colony had not attempted to float a loan on the London market. The consequence was that, if we went for a loan now it would be floated at par, and most probably at a premium. And how did our position now compare with what it was some time ago? When our last loan was floated in London, it was floated at a discount of £175,000, which had to be made good in the Estimates last night. The Government did not propose to hoard up this surplus. They proposed, as the money was required for the carrying out of these railways and other public works, to [illegible] the loan votes as they had been fed from the surplus, and absorb the surplus in that way. When the whole of that surplus was absorbed, if it ever should be absorbed, we should be able to ask for a loan, not on a security to be completed, but on a security already completed. Besides, why should they be deterred, in considering the present position of our railway revenue, from attempting to borrow in London at par if they desired it. We borrow at par at 4 per cent., and our railways return 4 per cent., thus covering the interest on the loan. They were justified, therefore, in providing for this expenditure by loan instead of by absorbing the surplus. He did not intend to follow the hon. member through the maze of figures which he had presented to the House. He would like now to say two or three words as to the good or bad policy of lending the surplus money to the banks which might need it. During the last three years this country had passed through a very trying period. Numbers of people were in consequence sorely pressed for means; and no one would deny that the banks, even including the Bank of New South Wales, would have succumbed to the needs of the country if the Government had not been in a position to help them. The only way to help these people was through the banks. The Government distributed the money among the banks, which were entitled to apply for it in accordance with the terms of the agreement sanctioned by the House. The banks were not so anxious for the money as the hon. gentleman seemed to imagine. He firmly believed that the Bank of New South Wales was very glad to lose the £175,000 which he recently distributed. He would oppose the hon. member's amendment.

Mr. LLOYD thought the hon. member for the Hawkesbury had at a very inconvenient season raised a very important question, and one that they were not at all in a position to discuss under present circumstances. In its dying extremity the House should not discuss so important a question; and it was distinctly understood that if any debate arose on any vote that the matter should be withdrawn. He did not desire to see the loan vote withdrawn, but there could be no harm in allowing the Government to obtain this vote. They would not require to raise the money. They would simply have the power to borrow. The new Parliament would no doubt take up the question of finances, and any Treasurer could bring forward a bill to repeal the Loan Bill and apply the money out of the Consolidated Revenue for the purposes of railway construction. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. M'ELHONE should be glad to see the House negative the proposals of both the hon. members (Mr. Piddington and the Colonial Treasurer). He thought the Government had no right to deal with such a question as this, considering that they were only here on sufferance. It was monstrous that they should ask hon. gentlemen to *make certain railways* when it was quite possible that the next House would be opposed to the propositions. He had great objection to this vote in any shape or form. Considering that the vote of the Mudgee railway had been obtained by fraud and chicanery on the part of some members of the existing Government, he was the more strongly determined to oppose it. The last Robertson Administration, to please the late member for Mudgee, approved of this railway; and then Mr. Hoskins, although at first opposed to the railway when he got into office, said in reference to the proposal—[The hon. gentleman was proceeding to read a speech made by Mr. Hoskins, when he was called to order by Mr. Speaker, who said that the hon. gentleman was not in order in discussing the question of the Mudgee railway.] When the estimate came before the House he should use his privilege of proposing the reduction of the estimate shilling by shilling. The Mudgee railway would not pay 1 per cent.

Mr. STUART said the proper course for the hon. gentleman who had just resumed his seat to pursue would be to oppose the particular item when it came on for consideration. If the hon. gentleman proved that the railway to Mudgee was utterly useless, as he had indicated, he for one would support him in his opposition. He considered that there was no advantage whatever in the plan proposed by the hon. member for the Hawkesbury; while he saw great advantages to be derived from the plan of the Government in bringing down this as a loan vote. (Cheers.) The hon. member for the Hawkesbury blinded himself with regard to what he called surplus revenue. If the figures were correct, by the course he proposed, he would sweep away the whole surplus revenue. The hon. member said that taking the surplus revenue of last year, and the revenue of the present year—making an estimate for the last quarter—there would be £7,856,000 to be dealt with. He did not think the hon. gentleman had shown a correct view of the present state of the country, when he estimated that their revenue for the last quarter of this year would be as large as that received for the last quarter of the preceding year. The hon. gentleman might be right. He might be mistaken, but he thought he saw signs already throughout the country that there was an end coming to this large income from the sale of land. (Cheers.) The hon. member, looking only to the past, was blinded. The hon. gentleman deluded himself with the idea that the large sums of money received from the land during the past two quarters, would be perpetuated, and that they would have a permanent revenue. But they were parting with the capital of the country, and the hon. gentleman's confusion of views with regard to this matter of revenue and capital would have a most detrimental effect. If they did not keep clear before them the distinction between what was revenue proper and what was the realization of their capital—that was the land fund—they were sure to plunge the country into confusion. He looked forward with considerable apprehension to the future, and he ventured to believe that whoever might be presiding over the Treasury during the next twelve or eighteen months, would find that he had a very much more difficult task to perform than had fallen to the lot of any person who had held that office for the last two or three years. He believed that he would find that he had to lead this House to a conviction that this, which the hon. member deemed to be revenue, was fast passing away from under their grasp. The amount from land sales had gone on increasing year by year for the last three years, to the surprise of every one. But what was the condition of the vast body of those who occupied most of the lands of the colony two years ago compared with what it was to-day? They had put themselves in many cases to great inconveniences in order to acquire a freehold interest in the land. But this very process had an exhaustive effect upon the resources of that class, and it could not go on for ever. Unfortunately for that class, and unfortunately for the country, the circumstances of the last year would during the ensuing year have a very crippling effect in the pursuance of that policy, and they would find that the increase which the hon. member for the Hawkesbury seemed to anticipate would not be realised. The maximum of those land sales had been reached, and we could not look forward to a continuance of them upon the same large scale as that of the last two or three years. If his view were correct, then their proper course was not to expend this surplus as if it were a revenue of which there was a prospect of its continuance. The hon. member would seek to induce them to spend this money as if they were likely to receive like sums of money in years to come. The hon. member had stated that the surplus of last year, added to the revenue of the *present year*, would amount to £7,856,000, and he puts down the expenditure appropriated against that at £5,690,000, leaving therefore the sum of £2,160,000 as surplus at the end of the year. But they had already authorized loan votes to the extent of £3,485,000. They had lent from the Consolidated Revenue to these loans £1,225,000, and that left about two millions, in round numbers, required to carry out the works which were authorized under those various loans. The loans already authorized to be made would exhaust the whole of the surplus which the hon. member anticipated at the end of the year, and the works could not be carried out, unless they went into the London market to borrow the money. But if they refrained from doing that, the whole of the surplus which the hon. member prides himself upon was disposed of. And yet the hon. member told them that they had this enormous surplus, and that it would be well, instead of seeking to borrow this money, to appropriate it to carry out railways at some future time. But the works already authorised were in progress, and they would be completed and the money would be required before the works now under consideration, so that we should be obliged to go into the London market. As long as they had that surplus, and lent it to those loan funds, they were doing the very best for the maintenance of our high credit in the London market. It was far more creditable if we had the power to borrow and abstained from doing so. Therefore, it would be an unwise policy the hon. member would seek to commit them to, to sweep away that surplus by investing it in works only now going to be authorised. At the present moment the debentures of this colony stand in a higher position than those of any other British colony, and it was solely owing to the fact of it being known that we are constructing railways for which we have power to borrow, and have not done so. The hon. member's policy would sink us to the lower level upon which the other colonies stand with regard to financial credit. The effect in another way was precisely the same, whether the money be appropriated by Appropriation Act or whether it be lent to the loans fund. The mere saying that the money shall be appropriated under an Appropriation Act did not accomplish the end the hon. member desired. The hon. gentleman raised up the bugbear that we have this enormous sum of money which we are lending to other lending institutions. It seemed to be an additional evil in the hon. member's mind that these institutions lent the money again. But he would like to know what the hon. member would wish to be done with it. Would he revert to the antiquated idea of stowing the money away in a stocking? Was it not better that as this money had been contributed to the general funds by a class in the community who felt, or thought they felt, certain evils approaching them, and put themselves to great inconvenience to raise this money, that the Government should be in a position of helping the burdens off their backs by circulating it in the country, and thus spreading over a considerable portion of time the ultimate paying of this money into the Treasury. The mere selling of the land did not make the country one bit the richer; it did not bring any more sovereigns into the country; it left the country—taking the whole body of the people as the country—in the same position as it was before. The land was there, and it is there still; the money was there, and it is there still. No doubt it was an unprecedented position in which the country found itself, but that was no reason why it should be looked upon as an evil which ought to be swept away. Would the mere negation of that sum of money make the country one bit the better? He thought it would not. The very way in which they had been doing for the last two years was the way in which the Government now proposed to do. The hon. member seemed to think that the proposition was to go into the London market and borrow while we had two millions in store. That would be folly. He deplored that the last loan had been negotiated at all; there was no necessity for its negotiation. But the policy which had been carried out, and which the present Government proposed to carry out, was that the money required to carry out these public works was expended out of that very surplus. But the course the hon. member proposed would take it away at once and for ever, and the surplus would be swept away. The mode proposed by the Government was *to take it from that surplus*, but as a loan, to be returned if the country ever required it to be returned. We were going on now at a rate of general expenditure too high for our general revenue. (Hear, hear.) And we should find it to be an exceedingly difficult thing to pull up in that expenditure to a level with the general revenue. He quite approved of the policy, while we had this large amount, of expending large portions of it in works of general utility. The hon. member for the Hawkesbury did not attempt to separate between general revenue and that adventitious revenue which we now received from the sale of land. Of the two schemes, that which commended itself most to his judgment was that which enabled us to make use of the money for carrying out public works, but which at the same time gave us the power to go upon the London market and borrow for the construction of these lines when it might be necessary. It might be five or six years before we required to borrow, and when we did go upon the London market we should be able to command the best terms, for we should be able to point to the railways which we had constructed out of revenue or capital, as the receipts from land might be called. This opposition to the Government proposal seemed to come with marvellous ill grace from the hon. member for the Hawkesbury, who, when Treasurer a short time ago, asked the House to borrow the pitiable sum of £207,352. [Mr. PIDDINGTON: For the completion of existing lines.] The hon. member told us that he made that proposal in consequence of our improved financial condition, which justified the Government in being a little more extravagant in the construction of our railroads than when we were not so well off. If the hon. member had been consistent he would have asked the House to pay for our extravagance out of current revenue. The case now was not one of extravagance, but one affecting the interests of posterity, and it was right that the payment should be distributed over a series of years. The true financial policy of this country was for the Treasurer to set aside a certain amount per annum for the redemption of the debentures issued for the construction of our railways. This power of redemption was not the same thing as a sinking fund, but it was the principle which underlaid the action of the commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt.

Mr. FARNELL said that this was a very inopportune time to discuss the financial proposals of the Government, and he regretted that any motion should have been made now that the Parliament was in the last stage of its existence. It had been the policy of the country to raise loans for reproductive works, and he agreed with the hon. member who had just sat down that the best way of dealing with our surplus was to advance it to the loan fund, thereby improving our credit and saving the payment of interest upon the money we should otherwise have to borrow. We had not the surplus which the hon. member for the Hawkesbury supposed; and if that hon. member's proposals had been carried out we should have been left with a deficit of £300,000 at the end of this year. According to the hon. member's own figures we should only have a surplus of £91,000 this year. To withdraw this £2,000,000, as the hon. member proposed, would have brought upon the country a commercial crisis, and if the hon. member would look at the bank returns he would see that there was not coin or bullion enough in the country to pay the amount which the hon. member said we had. The income of the three years from 1870 to 1872 was £7,104,221. The income from the sale of lands had increased, but the expenditure had increased in a greater ratio. During those three years our income from the sale of land was £836,119, and from Customs and excise £2,771,629. In the next three years 1873, 1874, and 1875, the total income amounted to £10,952,439, of which £3,575,886 was from sales of land, and £3,174,591 was from Customs and excise, while the expenditure for the same period was £9,233,314. In 1876 and 1877 the income was £10,256,071, and the probable expenditure £11,357,254, so that there was an apparent deficit in 1877. That was the policy of the hon. gentleman, the Treasurer of the late Government, and it would have been disastrous. That gentleman forgot that it was in 1877 that they were enabled to pay off their deficit in 1876, amounting to upwards of £800,000, out of surplus revenue. They passed a Stamp Act, a Package Duty Act, and ad valorem duties, and still the expenditure increased. In spite of all that, they had the hon. gentleman professing in 1877 to expend what he called surplus revenue. He thought the hon. gentleman wrong in his proposition. It was unsound in every way, although he was ready to admit that it was not a good thing to have a surplus. But he would deny that they had such a surplus. It was simply from the sale of lands, and, if it were really income, a wise financier would reduce the taxation. (Hear, hear.) But the fact was that they could not afford to reduce taxation like they did in England, because they derived such a small amount of revenue by means of it, and because it did not meet current expenses. It was a legitimate thing to expend money derived from the sale of land in making roads and giving people facilities for transit and for getting their produce to market, and that was the way they should spend their surplus; but reproductive works like railways should be made by loan, so that future generations, who had the benefit of them, might help to pay for them. The people would not long have the ability to purchase land; as it was, they were beginning to buy it with borrowed money; and therefore, as the prosperity of the country hung upon a single thread, as it were—that of having good rains—he would ask if it would be wise to advance the surplus money to the loans. Instead of having to resort to an obnoxious tax, would it not be wiser to keep on advancing the money, and when there was a deficiency by the land sales falling off that they should raise the money by loans? They knew that the land sales could not always last; and there were, besides, the defects of the land law that set class against class, and allowed land worth £4 or £5 to be sold at 20s. an acre, and that ought to be remedied. Until we had established the principle of having our politics decided upon political principles, there was no hope for real constitutional government in this country; and the sooner the money was appropriated, and an appeal made to the people as to who should be their representatives in Parliament, the better for the country.

The amendment was negatived without division, and the motion was passed.

The House then went into Committee of Supply.

The question was "That there be granted to her Majesty a sum amounting to £1,982,500."

Mr. GREVILLE inquired what course the Government proposed to pursue with regard to those loan Estimates—whether they would adopt the course of withdrawing at once, without discussion, those items which the committee objected to, or take a discussion upon each item.

Mr. LONG said that the Government intended to adhere to the principle laid down with regard to the other estimates.

Mr. M'ELHONE wished the items to be put *seriatim*, because he objected to that of the Mudgee railway, and should oppose it.

It was agreed that the items should be put *seriatim*.

The item, £680,000, for the extension of the Great Southern Railway from near Wagga Wagga to Albury, was passed without discussion.

£892,500, for the extension from Wallerawang to Mudgee, was proposed.

Captain ONSLOW hoped the Government would withdraw this item, for there was a great difference of opinion upon it, and he would oppose it.

Mr. COMBES informed the committee that the working plans and sections—and indeed everything—were ready, so that the railway could be gone on with if the House desired it.

Mr. BUCHANAN trusted the Government would not withdraw the item. Different Governments had come to the conclusion that the district of Mudgee should have railway communication. He urged that the work should be gone on with in consideration of the fact that Mudgee was a rich and wealthy place, in a large alluvial district. No one could dispute that there would be a large passenger and goods traffic on the line if they would look at the statistics which were produced by Mr. Lackey when he was Minister for Works, and which he (Mr. Buchanan) put forward as a complete answer to those who were opposed to the railway.

Mr. M'ELHONE denied that there would be on this line the large traffic which the hon. member anticipated. The country was far from being rich and highly productive, and not only would the traffic on the line yield an insignificant return, but the line would compete with other lines which would have to be constructed. He was also opposed to the construction of branch lines before the trunk lines were completed. He quoted a lengthy extract from the speech of the hon. member for Tumut (Mr. Hoskins) in opposition to the construction of a railway from Wallerawang to Mudgee, and in favour of a railway from Muswellbrook to Mudgee. The hon. member for Tumut, however, changed his opinions to suit the times. Apart from his objections to the railway on its merits, he felt himself justified in protesting against this House dealing with it, in the present circumstances. He intended to do everything in his power to prevent this nefarious swindle from passing.

Mr. S. C. BROWN, though in favour of the construction of this line, thought that in the face of the opposition given to the vote, it ought to be withdrawn at this juncture. No harm could result from doing so, as the plans and books of reference had not been approved of by the House, and, therefore, no contract could be entered into before the next Parliament met.

Mr. STUART objected to the vote on another ground—that the proposal to construct a railway from Wallerawang to Mudgee had never been affirmed by the House. He did not think, therefore, that the House, in its present position, ought to deal with it. He was a member of a Government which was favourable to the consideration of this proposal; but then they were led to believe that the cost of the line would be about £500,000, whereas they were informed now by the officers of the Government that the cost would be £1,000,000 sterling. He thought the vote ought not to be passed until they had had some information upon which they could judge of the future prospects of the railway. The Albury line was fully and fairly discussed, and carried by a very large majority, therefore he had no hesitation in passing that. The wiser course would be to withdraw the railway.

Mr. ROUSE said that the hon. member for the Upper Hunter had really used an argument in favour of this railway when he said that there was very little wool brought from the district. The fact was that the district was an agricultural district. On the electoral roll there were 5000 names, representing a population of 20,000 or 25,000, within the district; and at the present time there was a quantity of land reserved from conditional purchase. As soon as this was thrown open it would be taken up, and a large number of people would be added to the population of the district. This population would be a producing population, and a railway would be necessary to get their produce away to market. He was satisfied that when hon. members came to discuss this question on its merits it would be supported by a majority of the House. If he saw any chance of carrying the matter he would persist in his endeavours to carry it. The reason this question was not fully discussed before was, that the plans and sections were not before the House. If they were in the same position now, and that was a fatal objection to the vote, he should not discuss the matter further, but let the sense of the House be taken with regard to it.

Mr. CHARLES said that, after examination, he had come to the conclusion that a railway was essential to the prosperity of the Mudgee district, and therefore he supported the vote. He contended that they had better pass the vote now, for he did not agree with the hon. member for Newtown, that no delay would be caused by not passing it. A delay of six months at least would be caused in the work if they did not pass it now. Although the cost might be greater than was at first supposed, still he thought the requirements of the district justified the expenditure, and he should, therefore, support the estimate.

Mr. LONG, recognising the importance of the objection taken by the hon. member for Newtown, would withdraw the estimate.

The motion for the withdrawal was put and the estimate was withdrawn on the following division:—

Ayes, 19.

Sir J. Robertson	Mr. Lackey	Mr. Teece
Mr. Baker	Lynch	Watson
Long	T. Dangar	Sutherland
Combes	Macintosh	M'Elhone }
Garrett	Stuart	Greville } Tellers.
Burns	Cameron	
S. Brown	Turner	

Noes, 12.

Sir H. Parkes	Mr. Hill	Mr. Terry
Mr. Piddington	Hurley (H.)	Bennett
J. Smith	R. B. Smith	H. Brown }
Charles	Driver	Rouse } Tellers.

The following estimate was passed: For railway trial surveys, £20,000; To double the line from Wallsend Junction to Hexham, £20,000.

The following estimate was submitted: For the removal of workshops and machinery from the Redfern station yard, and the erection of new workshops, &c., and for additional machinery for same, £130,000.

Mr. S. C. BROWN suggested, that this estimate should be withdrawn. (Cheers.)

The estimate was withdrawn.

The following estimate was then passed: For rolling stock, including engines, £240,000.

The next estimate submitted was the following: Fortifications, £160,000; Defence works at Port Jackson, Botany Bay, and Newcastle, as per resolution of the Assembly, £160,000.

Mr. MACINTOSH asked for some information respecting this item. He understood that the great military engineer had changed his opinion two or three times with regard to the defences. Had any definite plan of defence been adopted.

Mr. COMBES said there had been no alteration with reference to this vote. The works proposed to be carried out were the new part of the forts (£95,000); the existing contracts for fencing, £5000. There was £25,000 for Botany, and £25,000 for Newcastle. With reference to other matters, he did not think there had been any difference made in the original proposal except that, as the House had decided, there was to be no ironclad. As the matter had been fully discussed he did not see how the House could cavil at what had been done.

Mr. GREVILLE did not think any explanation would satisfy the committee so far as to allow them to pass this vote. It must be a debatable item, and he thought the Minister should consent to withdraw it.

Mr. LONG said if there was any general expression of a desire that it should be withdrawn, he would withdraw it.

Mr. GREVILLE: How would the hon. gentleman form an opinion of what the committee desired. Did he wish a discussion to take place to find that out?

Sir JOHN ROBERTSON pointed out that this item was for the defence of the colony. It was a thing that could not be put off in the same manner as they had put off the Mudgee railway. It was very important that provision should be made for the defence of the colony. If they did not do this now it would be like shutting the stable door after the horse was gone. The House had already affirmed this matter on the motion of Sir Henry Parkes, after a long debate, and the necessity for this was admitted on all hands. He hoped the hon. member would not persist in the course he had indicated.

Mr. GREVILLE said he understood then that the Treasurer did not intend to withdraw this vote, and he should therefore proceed with his remarks and conclude with a motion that the sum be reduced by the sum of £159,000. Every item not absolutely necessary for the Government of the country should be omitted while they were in their present position. The Government was condemned, and the Parliament was condemned, and under those circumstances it was not right that they should steal a march upon the people in dealing with so serious an item. After having been left for six months the matter might be safely left for another six weeks until the new Parliament met. This vote would not be of a conclusive character, for it would have to be followed up by hundreds and thousands of pounds more. He was sure that at the next election candidates would be severely catechised upon this matter by the constituencies they went before. These fortifications were part of a whole, and unless the other colonies carried out theirs, ours would be of no use. He would move the reduction of the item by £159,000, and if that were not carried he would move the reduction of the item pound by pound.

Mr. CHARLES said he had never heard a more presumptuous speech in his life than the one they had just listened to. The idea of any man saying he would stop all legislation. But the hon. member would never carry his threat out; he would be asleep before he was half through with it. If they were to have fortifications, let them have them as perfect as possible, and after all it was only paying our own stonecutters and workmen, so that the money would all come back to them. As for the hon. member saying our defences would be of no use unless the other colonies completed theirs, he might as well say it was no use to bolt our door against robbers because our neighbour did not bolt his.

The estimate was put from the chair, and declared by the Chairman to be negatived.

Mr. GREVILLE said his amendment had not been put.

After some discussion, in the course of which it appeared that Mr. Farnell had not heard Mr. Greville put his amendment, by the consent of the House Mr. Farnell was permitted to withdraw his decision, and put the amendment to the committee.

The amendment was negatived on the following division:—

Ayes, 6.

Mr. M'Elhone	Mr. Bennett	Mr. Teece }
Turner	J. S. Smith	Greville } Tellers.

Noes, 29.

Sir J. Robertson	Mr. S. C. Brown	Mr. Stuart
Mr. Davies	Rouse	Sutherland
Long	Lynch	Driver
Lackey	H. C. Dangar	T. Dangar
Garrett	Dibbs	Macintosh
Baker	Hill	Terry
Combes	R. B. Smith	Cameron
Sir H. Parkes	Hurley (H.)	Watson }
Mr. Piddington	Burns	H. H. Brown }
Windeyer	Charles	Tellers.

Mr. TURNER said the Government were departing from their promise to get through the Estimates and pass the Appropriation Act this week, by the course they were pursuing. He felt bound, in the interests of the colony to oppose this vote step by step. He was not a member of that House when the vote was originally submitted, but there was a considerable majority in favour of it. He regarded the construction of these fortifications as a calamity to New South Wales. If we founded these fortifications we laid the foundation of a military system. He failed to see where the enemy was to come from who was to attack us, and he therefore came forward to second the efforts of the indomitable opponents of this vote by moving its reduction by the sum of £158,000.

Sir HENRY PARKES reminded the committee that the recommendations of Sir William Jervois in this particular had been three times unanimously agreed to in this Parliament, twice in the House and once in Committee of the Whole. The House was, therefore, in no position to cavil at this expenditure now. There was no connection between this vote and the establishment of a permanent military system, for these fortifications might as well be manned by volunteers as by a permanent artillery force.

Mr. M'ELHONE said that he had always opposed this vote, and would stay here till 4 o'clock to-morrow to defeat it.

The motion was negatived; ayes 5, noes 30.

Mr. M'ELHONE moved the reduction of the item by £157,000.

Sir JOHN ROBERTSON said that when the other estimates were before the committee he said that the Government would withdraw any estimate that met with general opposition, but this estimate was not of that character. We had sent to England for a military officer to advise us on the question of our defences. Parliament had three times unanimously voted for this proposition, and, charged as he was with the responsibility for the defence of the colony, it was more than he dare do to withdraw this item.

Mr. MACINTOSH said that the honour of the poorest man in the community was as much involved as that of the richest in repelling foreign invasion.

Mr. CAMERON, although not agreeing to such votes generally, said it was most desirable that they should be unanimous at the present time, and he would, therefore, vote against the amendment.

The question for reducing the item by £157,000 was then put, and negatived by 30 votes to 4.

Mr. GREVILLE said he was content with the expression of feeling shown by hon. members, and, as he had done his duty to the country and his constituents, he did not feel justified in occupying any more time on the subject.

Mr. BENNETT then moved the reduction of the item by £156,000.

Mr. TURNER said that, in deference to such a large majority of the House, he would withdraw his opposition to the vote.

The reduction of the item as proposed was negatived by 29 votes to 2.

Mr. M'ELHONE moved the reduction of the vote by £155,000. In doing so he said he wished to complain of the blackguardly and larrikin trick of the hon. member for Hartley in leaving the door of the chamber open, and exposing him to the draught while he had a cold.

Sir JOHN ROBERTSON asked the hon. member to abstain from this useless opposition, for there must be a time when the opposition would have to cease.

Mr. M'ELHONE addressed the committee again at considerable length, and concluded by saying that, after the mean and contemptible way in which the hon. member for Braidwood had deserted him, he would not oppose the item any further.

Mr. BENNETT moved that the chairman leave the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. HURLEY (Hartley), in reply to the remark made concerning him by the hon. member for the Upper Hunter, denied that he had left the door open. The hon. gentleman (Mr. M'Elhone) had made so free as to use pins in this Chamber, but if he ever made free with him (Mr. Hurley) again, he would make him know the time of day. A greater ruffian never entered the chamber, and never had any member brought into contempt all the privileges of Parliament as he had done. Every respectable member was slandered and vilified by this contemptible member.

Mr. M'ELHONE said it was a trick of a blackguard and a larrikin to open the door and let the draught in on him when he was speaking. He repeated that it was a trick of a blackguard and a larrikin.

The question "That the Chairman leave the chair," was negatived.

The committee divided on the motion for the reduction of the item, and there being no one on the side of the ayes but Mr. Bennett the motion was negatived.

The item was then passed.

The Chairman left the chair, and the resolutions were read to the House a first and second time and agreed to.

The House then went into Committee of Ways and Means, and passed the customary resolutions upon which to found the Appropriation Bill.

The Chairman left the chair, and the resolutions were read a first and second time to the House and agreed to.

Mr. LONG brought in the bill, which was read a first time and ordered to be printed.

On the motion of Mr. LONG so much of the standing orders were suspended as would prevent the bill passing through all its stages at one sitting.

The bill was then read a second time, and the House went into committee to consider it in detail.

The preamble was postponed.

Clauses 1 and 2 were passed without objection.

On clause 3—"Colonial Secretary"—being proposed,

Mr. CAMERON took exception to the immigration vote of £100,000. It was impossible at this period of the year for all this money to be expended without inflicting incalculable injury on the country, and it was desirable that the country should have an opportunity of expressing their opinions on the question of immigration. With the view, therefore, of making a compromise, he proposed that the item of £100,000 be reduced by £50,000.

Sir JOHN ROBERTSON hoped the hon. member would not press his opposition to the vote. It was very undesirable that any opposition should be offered to items in the Appropriation Act in the present position of affairs. The money would not necessarily be spent because it was appropriated. It would be in the power of the new Parliament, six weeks hence, to restrain the Government from expending the money. He assured the hon. member that, if he saw any undue interference with the labour market resulting from immigration, he would, on his own motion, suspend the carrying on of any further immigration until the Parliament had settled the question. It was of course quite impossible to expend the whole vote, or even one-half of it this year, but as the sum was not to exceed the amount appropriated, he did not see what cause there was for alarm.

Mr. MACINTOSH took a different view from that expressed by the hon. the Premier. He would have supported a proposal to omit the whole item, and he was not opposed to immigration if properly carried out. Many of the people brought here were of a very unsuitable class for settlement in this country. He would oppose any expenditure for immigration until a proper system was devised for settling and employing the immigrants when they came here. There should be immigration depots established in the country. [Attention was called to the state of the committee and a quorum was formed.] If there were public works where these immigrants could get employment, though at a lower rate than was ordinarily paid, it would be advantageous to the people themselves. Why should not the immigration regulations be laid before Parliament here as they were in other places, as for instance, in Canada? They wanted these things done before they introduced people to the country. There were thousands in Sydney starving for the want of food. He spoke from a knowledge of the real state of affairs. He had a sympathy with the immigrants, for he had himself walked the streets of Sydney wanting employment. If they had suitable arrangements there was plenty of room in this country for millions of people. There was no country in the world where people could be better employed. The Premier must show a necessity for an additional estimate for immigration before he would vote for it. He hoped the Colonial Secretary would accept the £50,000.

Mr. BURNS said that if the Government could not spend the £100,000 as stated by the Colonial Secretary, they ought to consent to the reduction. He did not think the hon. gentleman gained anything by trimming. He contended that immigrants were much required in the country, and applications came in from all parts as soon as a ship arrived. He was not afraid to express his opinions on the subject.

Mr. STUART did not think it would be prudent to curtail this vote. Labour had been rapidly absorbed on its arrival here. There were always some who were dissatisfied, and that must be expected. Let them look at the shiploads of men that had arrived within ten months, and yet they had been all absorbed. He had been unable to complete a contract because he could not get labour. It was a disgrace to the colony that they had to send work away that could be done here if they only had sufficient labour. He did not wish men here to work for wages as low as was paid in England, but the cost of importation would allow an addition to the colonial workman. They ought to be able to construct their own railway rolling stock. They ought to get their work done here but until they got more people here this could not be done. [Mr. TURNER: *Capitalists show a preference for English manufactures.*] He contended they did not, but as soon as a contract was taken in the colony for railway stock, the labourer demanded higher wages. If the theory of those who were opposed to immigration were carried out to its logical conclusion, then they ought to send the people out of the colony. They ought to alter the destination of the vote, and make it a vote for emigration instead of one for immigration. He did not think that they ought to go to extremes, and deluge the country with labour. That would be suicidal; but nothing of that kind had taken place, or was proposed.

Mr. M'ELHONE said he hoped the Government would consent to reduce the vote.

Mr. TURNER personally was opposed to spending public money in bringing people to this country. Hon. members did not know the difficulties of earning a living by using the pick and shovel. His experience in a coal mining district taught him that the introduction of undue numbers was a source of public evil. At the present time, in the district where he came from, the influx of labour had caused the men to be brought down to the level of starvation; in fact they now scarcely work *half-time*. If he thought a majority of the people of this country were in favour of assisted immigration he would not oppose this vote, but from what had transpired lately he felt assured that this House did not represent the opinions of the people. He should support the reduction of the item.

Mr. COMBES said he had always thought that £50,000 a year was sufficient for immigration, and he thought so now. He saw no necessity for doubling the amount usually voted for this purpose. He would not agree to import indiscriminately a number of people when you did not know whom they were. If we could give good wages the men would come here themselves, as they did to America, where the wages were high. He knew that the country prospered best when wages were high, and he knew that a large influx of people brought wages down. He should vote sincerely on this question.

Mr. DIBBS said they would have the very unseemly position of the members of the Government voting against one another on this immigration question. As regards the coal miners, he contended that the introduction of 35,000 people a year here would cause a demand for coal, and give the means for exporting it, for which the coal trade was now languishing, and this would benefit the miners to the extent of £100,000 per annum.

Sir J. ROBERTSON denied that he had said on the hustings that he had been forced by the Cabinet against his will into his position in regard to the immigration question. What he said was that if he had not taken the course he did with regard to immigration, the whole question would have been in the hands of those who would use the words "not less than," instead of the words "not exceeding."

After some remarks from Mr. M'ELHONE,

Mr. STUART insisted that it was the duty of the Government to protect the colony from the importation of loafers, but £100,000 was not too much to spend in the introduction of suitable immigrants. The Government had deliberately accepted the present Estimates; it was too late for the Government to say that these were not their Estimates.

After some remarks from Mr. MACINTOSH,

Sir JOHN ROBERTSON said that the Government sent home correct information as to the rate of wages and the cost of living prevailing in the colony for the use of immigrants, and that the agencies had worked well and truthfully.

Mr. CHARLES and Mr. BAKER addressed the committee, and while the latter was speaking attention was called to the state of the committee and a quorum formed.

Mr. CAMERON again addressed the committee.

Sir JOHN ROBERTSON suggested that the wisest course to pursue was to accept the £50,000, rather than risk not passing the Appropriation Bill, and stopping all night. (Cries of "Divide" and "Take the division.")

Sir HENRY PARKES marvelled at such a course, as that suggested by the Colonial Secretary.

The Committee divided on the proposal to reduce this item with the following result:—

Ayes, 15.

Sir John Robertson	Mr. Garrett	Mr. Burns
Mr. Combes	Macintosh	Greville
Long	Lackey	Bennett
Davies	Teece	Cameron }
Baker	J. Smith	Turner } Tellers.

Noes, 14.

Sir H. Parkes	Mr. H. C. Dangar	Mr. Dibbs
Mr. Driver	F. Suttor	Rouse
Windeyer	Stuart	Hurley (H.) }
Fitzpatrick	R. B. Smith	Charles }
Piddington	Hill	Tellers.

Pairs.—For: Messrs. M'Elhone and H. H. Brown; against, Messrs. Watson and Onslow.

The reduction was therefore carried, and the clause as amended was then passed.

Clause 4, "Administration of Justice and Public Instruction was proposed."

Mr. FITZPATRICK moved that the Chairman leave the chair in order to give him an opportunity to complain of the course the Government had taken in voting against their own Appropriation Bill. The exhibition had been one of the most degrading of the many degrading exhibitions that had occurred in this House.

After some further discussion, in which Mr. CAMERON, Mr. PIDDINGTON, Sir JOHN ROBERTSON, Mr. R. B. SMITH, Mr. H. C. DANGAR, Mr. M'ELHONE, Mr. DIBBS, and Mr. CHARLES took part, the motion "That the Chairman leave the chair was negatived."

The clause, as amended, was passed.

The remaining clauses of the bill were agreed to, and the Chairman reported the bill to the House, with amendments.

The report was adopted, the bill read a third time, and passed, and an order made for the transmission of the bill to the Legislative Council, for its concurrence.

LOAN BILL.

Mr. LONG brought up a bill to enable the Government to raise a loan for public works. The bill was read a first time.

The standing orders were suspended.

The bill was read a second time, passed through committee, and reported to the House without amendments.

The report was adopted.

The third reading of the bill was made an order of the day for to-morrow.

With the concurrence of the House, Sir JOHN ROBERTSON moved that the House adjourn until Wednesday.

Mr. BENNETT objected to the adjournment until Wednesday, as he desired to introduce an Electoral Bill to-morrow.

The question for adjournment was put and carried on division—Ayes 27, Noes 2—Messrs. Bennett and M'Elhone. The House adjourned at three minutes to 3 o'clock, until 4 o'clock on Wednesday.

CORRECTION.—In Mr. Garrett's speech on Wednesday evening in reference to M. M'Elhone's remarks respecting reserves, Mr. Garrett said that one half of the *Gazette* which had been referred to contained "revocations." In our report the word was printed "applications."

TATTERSALL'S CLUB CUP OF 1878.

The following satisfactory nominations were received by Mr. James Herald for the abovenamed event at Tattersall's yesterday afternoon:—

Mr. J. Durham's b f Ethel, 3 years
—— b m Apology, 4 years
A. Town's b c Auckland, 3 years
—— b c Cap-a-pie, 3 years
—— b h Emperor, aged
Hon. James White's br c, by Maribyrnong—Mainbrace
Mr. W. J. Dangar's b c Cadet, 3 years
E. Condon's ch h Solicitor, 4 years
R. Grosvenor's ch h Saladin, 5 years
Dr. Bowker's b m Zara, 5 years
—— blk h Sir Solomon, aged
Mr. J. S. Hughes's ch c Athlete, 3 years
J. Moore's br c Excelsior, 3 years
B. Richards's b m Eva, 4 years
G. Osborne's b c Crusader, 4 years
W. Ahern's b h Geelong, 6 years
R. Harvey's br h Falcon, 4 years
J. Silberberg's br c Woodlands, 3 years
S. Harding's br c Drum Major, 3 years
G. Hill's b g Coventry, aged
D. S. Wallis's b h Romornie, aged
W. Kite's b h Dockwood, 5 years
—— b g Woolstone, 5 years
C. M. Boyd's b g Reckless, 5 years
R. G. Yeoman's b c by Maribyrnong
—— Maizena, 3 years
J. Mayo's ch h Janitor, 5 years
Jackson's b g Victor, aged
—— ch h Athos, 6 years
—— b m Kismit, 5 years
E. Readford's ch f Zyrina, 3 years
A. Loder's ch g Erin, aged
—— ch h Ginger, 5 years
—— blk h Black Eagle, 3 years
—— b c The Dean, 3 years
W. H. Hillas' b h Stanhope, aged
Sir H. Robinson's b c Lorton, 3 years
—— b c Viscount, 3 years
Mr. J. Carroll's ch m Maude, 5 years
C. T. Roberts's ch g Reform, 3 years
T. Ivory's b g Wrangler, aged
—— b f Giovanna, 3 years
E. De Mestre's b h Timothy, 5 years
—— b h A. T., 6 years
W. Forrester's b g Irish Stew, 5 years
—— b f Reisling, 3 years
H. Herbert's Prism, aged
V. Dowling's b c Penrith, 3 years
M. Fennelly's b c Mikado, 3 years
J. S. Smith's b f Expectation, 3 years
T. Lee's br h Ringwood, 5 years
J. Tait's b c Amendment, 3 years
R. Rouse's b f Dilemma, 4 years
—— ch f Colima, 3 years
W. Freeman's b h Laertes, 5 years
G. Matthews's blk f Ghinni Ghinni, 3 years.
Subject to Melbourne entries.

HAWKESBURY HANDICAP.

BOXING DAY, 1877.

The following are the entries for the Hawkesbury Handicap for Boxing Day:—

C. Durham's b f Ethel
—— br m Apology
T. Jackson's b g Victor
—— ch h Athos
—— b m Kismet
A. Town's b c Cap-a-pie
—— b c Auckland
—— b h Emperor
Hon. J. White's b c by Maribyrnong—Mainbrace
W. J. Dangar's b c Cadet
Dr. Bowker's br f Zara
E. Terry's b c Master Orville
—— b h Pomme de Terre
E. Condon's ch c Solicitor
G. Osborne's b c Crusader
J. Mayo's ch h Janitor
J. Readford's ch f Zyrina
Sir H. Robinson's b c Viscount
—— b c Lorton
J. Carroll's ch m Maude
C. T. Roberts's ch c Reform
H. Herbert's br h Prism
E. M. Boyd's b g Reckless
S. Harding's b c Drum Major
V. Dowling's b c Penrith
M. Fennelly's b c Mikado
T. Ivory's br g Wrangler
—— b f Giovanna
J. Silberberg's br h Woodlands
R. Rouse's b m Dilemma
—— ch f Colima
R. Harvey's Falcon
B. Richards's b m Eva
W. Kite's br h Dockwood
—— b g Woolstone
A. Loder's ch h Ginger
—— ch g Erin
—— blk c Black Eagle
G. Matthews's bl f Ghinni Ghinni
—— gr g Epsom.

MUDGEE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

A very narrow escape from what would most probably have been a serious fire occurred at the Club House Hotel, on last Saturday evening. The little son of a Mr. Peters, who, with his family, was staying at the hotel, went into a bedroom about 8 o'clock, with a lighted candle in his hand; the bed-curtains caught, and instantly the room was in flames. The child sang out lustily, and assistance was promptly rendered and the fire subdued, but not before most of the bedding was consumed—and even the very wall-paper and the roof of the room partially burnt. The Club House Hotel being situated in one of the most thickly-populated portions of Market-street, had a fire taken place in it, the great probability is a very large destruction of property would have ensued. An inquest was held on Monday afternoon, when the jury found that the fire was accidentally caused, adding their opinion that it was dangerous to leave lighted candles within the reach of young children.

We have been visited with a couple of light showers and a heavy one during the week; about half an inch of rain having fallen in all. This, added to the recent rains, has caused a good spring in the feed, and in fact around Mudgee, the grass has sprung up wonderfully during the past fortnight. From the accounts received from some of the outside districts, nothing like sufficient rain has fallen to do permanent good. However, the weather still looks broken, and indicates more rain; and it is to be hoped a copious and general downpour will take place before the summer sets in. It may be added that, better growing weather than we have had during the past few weeks about Mudgee could not possibly be desired.

Shearing has commenced at several of the stations in the vicinity, among others at Menah Flat (Mr. G. H. Cox's), Guntawang (Mr. R. Rouse's), and Mullamuddy (Mr. W. B. Cadell's). Preparations are being made at Birganbil, Havilah, Broombee, and in fact all the stations where operations have not already commenced. At the places named the spouts will be used, as formerly, but at a large number of other sheds the sheep will be shorn in the grease this season.

To-morrow (Wednesday) will be observed as a day of thanksgiving for the recent rains, and the proprietors of all the chief business premises in town have notified their intention of keeping their various establishments closed. Thanksgiving services will be held in all the Protestant Churches in town, and in the afternoon a united service will take place in the Mechanics' Institute, at which clergymen of various denominations will take part.

Some fine fish have been recently sold in town, obtained from the Macquarie River, somewhere adjacent to Wellington. Among others being sold by a fisherman during the week were three fine codfish, one of which weighed 61 lbs., the other two being nearly as large.

Tenders have been called for the erection of a branch of the Commercial Bank in Mudgee. The plans show that the new building, which will be situated in one of the best business sites in the town, will be a very handsome structure. Its probable cost will be about £5000.

A considerable number of teams loaded with this year's clip have passed through the town during the week, and a good deal of up-country loading has arrived. Otherwise, matters generally have been pretty dull, this being the busy season with most of the country residents.

A brigade order has been received by Captain Davidson, notifying that the Commandant, accompanied by the Major of Brigade, will inspect the Mudgee Volunteer Rifles on the 3rd of November.

A cricket match was played between the West and Down-Eastern clubs on Saturday last, on the former's ground, and won by the latter with six wickets to spare. Messrs. W. R. Blackman and Thomas Lewis officiated as umpires; and Messrs. Wilton and Eugene Daly, as scorers. A good many of the public were spectators, more especially during the afternoon.

The stock passings during the week have not been large. Numerous lots of stock that had started for market have been recalled by telegram since the late rains. In fact, the fear of a continuation of the drought had caused large quantities of stock, many in anything but suitable condition, to be hurried off to market, to be disposed of at any price. This will account for the manner in which the metropolitan market has recently been glutted with medium and inferior stock, but that glut will now cease.

The fat cattle market has been fairly supplied during the week, and, as the quality offered has generally been better, there has been more animation. Prices may be quoted from 20s. up to 25s. per 100 lbs., the latter figure for prime quality beef only. Some 400 head have been quitted during the week at quotations, a considerable portion being purchased by outside buyers. The fat sheep market is unaltered; good wethers fetch up to 12s. In store stock and station properties there is no alteration to report.

October 2.

GULGONG.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Business of every description is still very dull, with every appearance of a continuance for some weeks yet. Since the announcement that the lands would be open for purchase in five-acre blocks and for selection, a large number of the inhabitants are getting themselves in readiness for occupation. The town is dull in business, but in the environs people are busy in the fencing line, the occupiers of small holdings having evidently made up their minds to settling; and fencing on all sides is being carried on with considerable energy, giving to the town and its surroundings an air of stability.

Our Borough Council is emulating the worst features of the Legislative Assembly, and unless some check is given to its vagaries we shall soon, if we do not already, merit the epithet of the most disgraceful municipality in the colony. The regular fortnightly meeting was held on Wednesday last, and amongst other matters there came on for discussion the matter of filling up the dangerous holes and abandoned shafts on this gold-field. Mr. Warden Brown had, in pursuance of instructions from the Mining Department, reported on the necessity for this work, and advised that a thousand holes should be dealt with, at an estimated cost of £250. The Department thereupon informed the Council that, in consequence of the shortness of funds at its disposal for such purposes, it was prepared to grant £50 if the Council would supplement that amount with a similar sum, and do the best it could with the money by filling up the most dangerous holes. Thereupon ensued an acrimonious debate, in which three aldermen—Young, Scully, and Zimmler—who were in favour of accepting the offer, tried to rule the majority, who, feeling it was beyond the powers vested in them to vote the ratepayers' money for such a purpose, proposed, as an amendment, that the money be voted for filling up such holes as might be found on the main roads and thoroughfares of the municipality; both sides were equally desirous of getting the work done, and the dispute virtually resolved itself in the difference "'twixt Tweedledum and Tweedledee," but the minority of three would listen to no arguments that did not exactly meet their own views, and they created so much confusion by their outrageous behaviour, constantly ejaculating "Collar the sugar, we want the money," and other similar cries, that, bereft of all patience, the Mayor closed the disgraceful scene by abruptly adjourning the Council. The adjourned meeting was held on Friday, when it was hoped the discussion would be carried on in a more amicable manner; the result, however, proved the contrary, the minority were still strong in their obstructiveness, and confusion and recrimination were the order of the day. The Mayor made vain attempts to preserve order, and was only insulted by the trio for his pains. He then adjourned the Council for half-an-hour, during which interval aldermen Scully and Young addressed the ratepayers in the street; and as the disturbance had drawn a considerable crowd to the spot, the audience at this council out of doors was very numerous. Another attempt to proceed with business was made by the Mayor, but it resulted in a worse failure than the previous ones; high words, which it was often feared would lead to blows, were bandied to and fro; it was evident the team had kicked over the traces to some purpose, and it would require a stouter lash than municipal by-laws to reduce them to submission and reason. For the third time, therefore, the Mayor left the chair, and the Council broke up in confusion and disorder, no business whatever being transacted at either of the sittings; although there were tenders waiting for discussion and payments to be made to contractors, who, having earned their money, now find payment delayed by the disgraceful conduct of a section of the aldermen. Some reform is necessary in the Municipal Act, to provide against such an exhibition as we have been treated to. The Mayor or presiding officer, ought to have sufficient power to punish by fine or expulsion from the chamber, any of the body who so far forget themselves as some of the aldermen of Gulgong have done. The Council are quarrelling with the works committee, and the works committee with their chairman, who is openly charged with passing work which has not been completed according to specification, and with working to have a road made to pass his own door, to the detriment of more urgent work; what the upshot will be time will show.

An Amateur Dramatic performance was given last Tuesday evening, at the Prince of Wales Opera House, in aid of the funds of the local Fire Brigade; the pieces presented on this occasion being the burlesque of "Robert Macaire," and the negro comedietta of "O Hush." The whole affair passed off in a satisfactory manner, the net takings being about £25. During the evening, Henry Beal, secretary of the Brigade, gave a resumé of their affairs since April, 1875, which was received with satisfaction.

MINING.

On Friday last, a quartz reef, richly impregnated with the precious metal, was discovered at Robert Lamrock's farm, at the head of the Three Mile. The reef was cropping out of the surface. Upon sinking a few feet, it was discovered to be well defined, about two feet thick. The fortunate prospectors are Messrs. Lynch and Christy. A large number of applications have been made to Mr. Lamrock for claims in the paddock, but, up to the present time, three only have been granted. The course of the reef is running through his wheat paddock. The prospectors are busy raising stone, and gold is found in abundance in large and small specks, and there is every probability of a rich and lasting reef. The crushing of 55 tons from the old Gulgong Reef has not yielded so much as was generally expected; the reef, however, is known to be good, but patchy, and the Messrs. Cottle and party still continue to persevere, and are raising another crushing.

The Welcome Reef (Three Mile) Company are still busy prospecting below, and will shortly have another crushing. Some nice parcels of gold have this week been brought from Tallewang, but the locality from whence it was taken is kept a secret. No. 23 Black Lead has completed a washing of 200 loads, yielding 3 dwts. to the ton.

The Red, White, and Blue Company, Blackman's Paddock, Home Rule, are busy raising wash, and every prospecting trial gives renewed satisfaction in the payable properties of the dirt.

At the Log Paddock work is being carried on to the perfect satisfaction of the shareholders Nos. 11 and 12. Paul and party's Engine claim have bottomed at 120 feet, which will keep nearly all the claims dry while the engine is kept to work. A company is about being formed for the purpose of working some ground in Sapling Gully, near Mr. Lowe's property. Since the opening of the Log Paddock quite a busy little township has been formed, and the tradespeople seem all to be doing a thriving business.

WELLINGTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Any one acquainted with Wellington, but who had not seen it for the last eighteen months, would readily acknowledge the progress and improvement visible in every part of the town; the first to strike the attention is the fine block of buildings named by Mr. Way (the proprietor) the Vesti's buildings. Vesti's Insula, I believe, is the ancient name of the Isle of Wight. The range comprises three shops and dwellings, with handsome plate-glass fronts, moulded pilasters, and pediments. The style in which the whole is finished would reflect credit on any town in the colony. Another instance of our progress is the fine flour mill erected for the Messrs. Fergusson, Brothers, a fine three-storied building. All the gear and machinery is now being fitted up, and the contractors hope to have everything ready for the incoming crop for both these buildings. Messrs. Kennard and Hilton were the contractors. But these are not the only buildings—shops, cottages, &c., are springing up in every direction. No doubt a great deal of this building activity is in anticipation of the business the railway is expected to bring; but when we take into consideration the rapid settlement of the surrounding district there is no more at present than the requirements of the country warrant. The demand for labour, both skilled and otherwise, has been fully met, but not overdone.

The late rains have put new heart and courage in our agriculturists and pastoralists. The crops look well, and the grass is growing fast. This is a fine district for cereals, for although we have had nearly three years' drought, the wheat and hay crops for that period have been remarkably good. With a few more showers the wheat and hay crop is looked upon as certain to turn out well. One improvement is wanted, and that immediately—viz., another wing to the Public school, which now numbers 185 children on the roll, with very few absentees. When the railway works commence (and the bridge which it is expected will take two years to erect) we may anticipate nearly as many more, and the present school-house barely accommodates the scholars now in attendance. It is to be hoped the local Board will look to it.

Since the meeting about the Electoral Bill a week or two ago there has been a good deal of excitement about the crisis. Wellington means to speak out; new blood has come into the district, and any candidate that intends to woo the votes of the Wellington people will undergo a rigid questioning, no mere squatter's dummy will do; neither will a Working Man's Association nominee be the man for us.

The Church of England extension will be finished and the church opened for public worship on the 14th instant; it will seat more than twice as many as heretofore, and the opinion is that only now will it be just large enough.

One day last week we had an example of what the heathen Chinee will do if crossed in love; one of these buds of the flowery land, for some cause, jealousy, it is said, attacked a young woman from Newrea, who had casually visited Wellington. I do not know all the particulars but he attacked her at Hughes's Royal Hotel, and rubbed some bluestone and arsenic into the mouth and eyes. He was promptly arrested, and the case will come before the magistrates this week. No material damage was sustained by the young lady, who, I hear, had only visited the town to have her likeness taken.

A more serious affair, however, has happened, and one that has brought grief and sad affliction to a large family. Mr. W. F. Wynne, formerly landlord of the Royal Hotel, but who has lately been carrying on business as a cordial and sodawater manufacturer in the town, in a fit of insanity took a large dose of sulphuric acid, and afterwards cut his throat. Assistance was promptly rendered by Dr. Rygate, but the poison effectually did its work, and he died after three hours' intense agony. The unfortunate man had fretted a great deal lately for the loss of his youngest son, who was killed by an accident a few weeks ago. Business matters also had not worked smoothly, the mind became unhinged, and the consequence was, as the verdict said truly, temporary insanity.

Shearing will commence in a few weeks, and then harvesting, so work will be plentiful until Christmas, and then the railway will take all spare hands. Rain is still threatening.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 4.

Talarea (s.), 456 tons, Captain Andrews, from Noumea 28th ultimo. Passengers—Captain Campbell, Mr. Fry, and 7 in the steerage. F. W. Jackson, agent.

Balclutha (s.), 271 tons, Captain Beel, from Maryborough, via Brisbane, 1st instant. Passengers—Mrs. and Miss Lowe, Mrs. F. Wilson, Mrs. Paul, Mrs. Inglis and child, Mrs. F. M. Gates, Mrs. and Miss Boyd, Miss Dollan, Messrs. Lowe, F. Barker, J. F. Ward, W. Williams, M. Jones, J. M'Kinnon, H. W. Brooke, and 26 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Barrabool (s.), 558 tons, Captain Pain, from Melbourne 2nd instant. Passengers—Mrs. Jones 3 children and servant, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Young and 5 children, Mrs. Paterson, Mrs. Lawton, Mrs. H. Debenham, Miss Debenham, Miss Reilley, Miss Davis, Mrs. Falbright and child, Mrs. J. Debenham and 3 children, Messrs. H. Wild, Lalo, Lamb, R. Williamson, Caldwell, Murphy, Hong Gee, Yung Sam, Young Hock, Watkins, O'Brien, Paterson, Kerr, Gosbell, Butcher, J. Debenham, Pierre, Dempsey, Bendt, Dick, H. Debenham, and 80 in the steerage. W. Howard Smith, agent.

Edina (s.), 400 tons, Captain J. H. South, from Brisbane 1st October. Passengers—Mrs. Maloney, Miss Gordon, Messrs. B. C. Parr, W. Lynch, and 37 in the steerage. W. H. Smith, agent.

DEPARTURE.—OCTOBER 4.

Rotorua (s.), for New Zealand.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 5.

Alexandra (s.), You Yangs (s.), for Melbourne.

CLEARANCE.—OCTOBER 4.

Rotorua (s.), 876 tons, Captain Kennedy, for Auckland and New Zealand ports. Passengers—Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Ritch, Mrs. Herbert, Mrs. Skene, Mrs. Falconer, Mrs. Wallis, Miss Hateley, Miss Brittan, Miss Wallis, Rev. F. G. Brittan, Rev. J. A. Nicol, Dr. Butler, Captain Welch, Messrs. Wallis, W. Flowerdew, Teit, Skene, D. Brigham, Wallis, H. E. C. Robinson, J. S. Robertson, Henderson, W. Humphrey, W. Scott, Cockburn, Hood, Brassey, and 14 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—OCTOBER 4.

Dairymaid (s.), from Shellharbour and Gerringong, with 140 kegs butter, 19 pigs, 55 calves, 8 coops fowls, 8 boxes eggs, 35 sides bacon; Hebe and Waratah (s.), from Newcastle, with 840 tons coal; Good Intent, from Hawkesbury, with 50 tons wood, 3 cases eggs, 2 coops poultry; Prince Alfred, from Port Stephens, with 35 piles, 80 bags maize, 36,000 laths, 2400 palings, 15 bags fish; Kembla (s.), from Newcastle, with 40 bales skins, 5 hogsheads tallow, 100 hides, 2 baskets prawns, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—OCTOBER 4.

Hebe, Iris, and Waratah, for Newcastle; Clara Crawford, for Manning River; Good Intent, for Hawkesbury; Dairymaid (s.), for Shellharbour and Gerringong; Prince Alfred, for Port Stephens.

IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 4.

[A special charge is made for consignees' announcements in this column.]

Balclutha (s.), from Maryborough: 50 bales wool, 11 bales skins, 15 casks tallow, 342 hides, 37 bags bones, 22 bags horns, 97 bags antimony, 128 bags tin ore, 218 cakes copper, 2351 mats sugar, 2 bales hair, 1 parcel 11 bundles sugar-cane, 11 cases fruit, and sundries.

Barrabool (s.), from Melbourne: 409 cases glucose, 20 casks wine, 51 pieces stone, 20 bags sugar, 20 coils lead, 387 bags rice, 70 bags flour, 2 chests tea, 34 bags onions, 87 bags seed, 230 packages sundries.

Edina (s.), from Brisbane: with 350 hides, 11 calfskins, 38 bags bones, 1 coil rope, 8 bundles skins, 1788 bags tin ore, 2879 bags sugar, 6 bundles skins, 12 bags arrowroot, 20 bales hops, 13 acid cases, 7 bags nails, 18 casks tallow, 1 case hardware, 2 cases 13 bales bagging, 8 cases books, 16 cases 27 bags bones, 2 bags hair, 8 bales skins, and sundries.

Ex Wotonga: 1? cases Swallow and Ariell's celebrated biscuits and canterbury cakes—W. H. Ariell.

Ex Chimborazo: 61 packages—Wilson, Tait, and Co.

Ex Chimborazo: 9 cases costumes, mantles, millinery, and fancy dress material—M. J. Murphy.

EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 4.

Rotorua (s.), for Auckland and New Zealand ports: 160 packages wines and spirits, 5 hogsheads ale, 1 case cigars, 985 gunnies sugar, 10 casks treacle, 2.6 packages oil, 2 cases perfumery, 1515 packages tea, 39 packages currants, 7 boxes raisins, 145 boxes candles, 11 packages vinegar, 7 packages white lead, 12 bales woolpacks, 80 bags rice, 5 cases cocoa, 42 bags pepper, 1 case carmine, 33 cases matches, 10 bags meal, 7 cases arrowroot, 25 packages oilstores, 151 bags bonedust, 11 cases books, 52 pieces timber, 60 pairs naves, 12 cases soap, 2 cases pianos, 231 bags maize, 500 bags wheat, 2 cases clocks, 5 kegs soda, 12 barrow wheels, 1 case ploughs, 2 bars copper, 6 tons ? cwt. boghead mineral, 1 cask bluestone, 1 case varnish, 39 bags bark, 8 cases sewing-machines, 5 casks ink, 5 coils rope, 3 cases saddlery, 1 case leather, 24 packages matting, 1 bale paper, 788 cases fruit, and sundries.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For ULLADULLA AND CLYDE.—By the Hunter (s.), this day, at 8.15 a.m.

For RICHMOND RIVER.—By the Platypus (s.), this day, at 11 a.m.

For MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, HOBART TOWN, AND LAUNCESTON.—By the You Yangs (s.), this day, at 1 p.m.

For GLADSTONE, TOWNSVILLE, CAIRNS, AND COOKTOWN.—By the Victoria (s.), this day, at 3.30 p.m.

For BRISBANE AND ALL NORTHERN PORTS OF QUEENSLAND, INDIA, CHINA, UNITED KINGDOM, AND CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—By the R. and A. M. S. Bowen, on Saturday, at 10 a.m.

For MELBOURNE.—By the Wotonga (s.), on Saturday, at noon.

For ROCKHAMPTON.—By the James Paterson (s.), on Saturday, at noon.

For BRISBANE, MARYBOROUGH, AND ROCKHAMPTON.—By the Governor Blackall (s.), on Saturday, at noon.

For GRAFTON.—By the Clarence (s.), on Saturday, at 8 p.m.

NOTICE.—DISPATCH OF MAILS VIA TORRES STRAITS.

Mails will be made up at this office, on Saturday, the 6th October, per R. and A. M. S. Bowen, closing at 10 a.m., for Java, Singapore, Eastern Archipelago, India, China, the Continent of Europe, and the United Kingdom.

Correspondence intended to be forwarded by this opportunity must be so endorsed with the exception of that for India, China, and intermediate places, which will be forwarded by the Bowen, unless marked otherwise.

Late letters for the United Kingdom, via Brindisi only, will be received at the General Post Office up to 11 a.m. Late fee, 6d.

General Post Office, Sydney, 28th September, 1877.

THE WEATHER.

The wind has been blowing from the S. W. for some twenty-four hours with a very overcast sky; and thunder squalls at intervals have brought down violent downpours of rain. Such weather has not been experienced for many years in Sydney. The wind on the coast from Jervis Bay and far north is reported from S. E., with heavy sea. Throughout last night there was a continuance of violent rain squalls.

The Talarea (s.) left Noumea at 11 a.m. on the 28th and cleared the reef at 12.30. Had fine weather, with light S.E. winds, till 2 a.m. on Tuesday, when she encountered a heavy southerly gale, with heavy sea, which lasted to arrival.

The Hawea (s.) is discharging her cargo of coal, &c., previous to her being placed in dock, it having been discovered that she has sustained some damage to her sternpost.

The City of Adelaide (s.), hence for Melbourne, passed Gabo Island at 6 o'clock yesterday morning.

The Balclutha (s.) left Maryborough on Sunday, the 30th ultimo, at 1 a.m., and anchored in the river at 3 a.m.; weighed again at 11 a.m., and proceeded; crossed Wide Bay bar at 4.30 p.m., and arrived at the wharf, Brisbane, at 5.0 a.m. the 1st instant; left again at 4.30 p.m., and rounded Cape Moreton at 8.35 p.m. the same day; passed Smoky Cape at 11.30 p.m. on the 2nd, entered the Heads at 3.30 p.m. on the 4th, and moored alongside the A. S. N. Co.'s wharf at 4 p.m. Experienced light north and north-west wind up to noon on the 2nd; thence a strong southerly gale, with high sea and squalls of rain, the remainder of the passage. Passed the Egmont (s.) at 5 p.m., five miles south of South Solitary, bound north; the Edina (s.), ten miles south of Smoky Cape, the same day, at midnight, bound south; and the Blamang (s.), on the 3rd, off Crowdy Head, bound north.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the departure of the A. S. N. Co.'s steamer Alexandra has been postponed. She will leave to-day, at 4.30 p.m., for Melbourne.

The Edina (s.) left Brisbane on the 1st, at noon; passed Smoky Cape at 11 p.m. on the 2nd, Seals Rocks at 5 p.m. on the 3rd; arrived at Sydney at 10 p.m. on the 4th. Experienced heavy thunder, lightning, and tales rain, to Cape Byron, very strong head winds and thick rain-squalls to Crowdy Head, very heavy gales from southward with high breaking sea and hard rain. Ship being hove-to throughout the night of the 3rd, the remainder of passage strong southerly winds and head sea.

The Barrabool (s.) left Port Phillip Heads at 5 p.m. on Tuesday, passed Gabo at 10 p.m. on Wednesday, and entered Sydney at 9 p.m. on Thursday. Experienced light variable winds and fine weather to Gabo, thence strong S. E. wind, with heavy sea and thick rainy weather.

WRECK OF THE BARQUE GLEN ALVYN.—Captain Campbell and the crew of the abovenamed vessel arrived yesterday by the Talarea (s.), reporting the total loss of his ship on Surprise Island on August 26. She was on a guano voyage from Melbourne, where she is owned, and drifted ashore at night. The crew took to the boats and reached New Caledonia, distant 300 miles, and were picked up by the French war steamer Curieux and conveyed to Noumea. An iron barque is also reported as being ashore on Petrie Reef, but her name has not been ascertained.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

October 1.—Cheviot (s.), City of Melbourne (s.), from Sydney; Adeline Burke, Lady Darling (s.), from Newcastle.

ADELAIDE.

DEPARTURE.

October 1.—Phillis, for Rockhampton.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

MELBOURNE.—Arrival: October 3, Avoca (s.), from Sydney. Departures: October 3, Shannon, for London; Clara Hargraves, for Newcastle.

CLARENCE HEADS.—The City of Grafton (s.) and Fiona (s.) crossed in yesterday morning at daylight; the latter anchored in the Deep Hole, and discharging cargo.

BALLINA.—Arrived: October 4, schooner Saucy Jack, from Sydney. Sailed: 5.20 p.m., steamer Bonnie Dundee, for Sydney.

MELBOURNE.—Departures: Southern Cross (s.), for Sydney; Rosebud, Medea, Lady Darling (s.), for Newcastle; City of Melbourne, at 5.20, for Sydney.

SYDNEY HEADS.

DATE.	TIME.	WIND.	REMARKS.
October 4.	8.30 a.m.	S.	Raining.
	Noon.	S.	Ditto
	5 p.m.	S.E.	Ditto.

High water at Fort Denison, October 5, 6.36 a.m.; 7.3 p.m.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

LEWIS POTTER BAIN, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER, 26, Exchange-buildings, Pitt-street.

AVIS.—MR. GUSTAVUS GABRIEL, DENTIST, WILL, early in November, remove to those commodious premises, No. 6, Carlton-terrace, Wynyard-square.

DENTISTRY, 1877.—THE PHILADELPHIA CENTENNIAL Exhibition First Prize Medal and Certificate have been gained against all competition, by Mr. JOHN SPENCER, 8, Wynyard-square, for excellence of exhibit and workmanship in Mechanical Dentistry.

GOODLET AND SMITH, TIMBER AND GALVANIZED iron merchants, 488, George-street.

PRIZE BILLIARD TABLES—ONE ONLY LEFT—WITH modern fashionable fittings. ALLT and Co., 143, Pitt-st.

GENT'S CLUMP BALMORALS, HAND-SEWN, VERY superior. CALLAGHAN and SON.

LADIES' CALF LACE BALMORALS, CLUMP SOLES. CALLAGHAN and SON, 397, George-street.

REDGATE'S PATENT MEAL, HIGHLY RECOMMENDED on account of its nourishing properties.

CEMENT MANTELPIECES—NEW DESIGNS—EQUAL TO marble, for sale. W. G. HIBBLE, Newtown Road.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

EASBY, FOR NEW ZEALAND.—NOTICE TO SHIPPERS and Passengers.—Vessel being unexpectedly detained for repairs, no cargo to be sent down till further notice, which will be duly advertised. FORD, ADAMS, and Co., Agents.

STANDARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY of New Zealand.—Capital, £1,000,000. Offices, 71, Pitt-street.—Every description of Fire and Marine insurance effected at lowest current rates. A. L. PARK, Agent.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY (FIRE).—CAPITAL, £250,000. Reserves, £50,000.—A Colonial Proprietary, with unlimited liability.

THE UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY (FIRE AND Marine). Head office, 275, George-street. Marine and Fire insurances on all descriptions of property, including wool sheds and wool therein, or in transit to shipping port, effected on liberal terms. F. T. WATKINS, Manager.

THE SYDNEY TRADE REVIEW AND PRICES CURRENT, issued by the Sydney Mercantile Brokers' Association. Copies for the mail via Torres Straits may be had at 14a, Exchange.

UNCLAIMED CABLEGRAM FROM LONDON.—"79651 three 89630 topa." Owner please apply to Oriental and American Telegram Co. W. J. WESTON and Co., Agents, 8, Spring-street.

HEMMING'S ORCHARD, CROYDON.—DAY OF SALE, Tuesday, 9th October. HARDIE and GORMAN, Auctioneers.

WILD DUCK — ROAST, STEWED, AND GRILLED; Fish, Schnapper, Whiting, and Bream, for dinner at 1 p.m. sharp. EMERSON, King-street.

A PERFUME WITH A HUNDRED USES.—THE EUROpean toilet extracts are scents, and nothing more; but Murray and Lanman's Florida Water, the standard perfume of North and South America, is an article of great and varied utility, as well as a peerless luxury.

OUR OPINION.—FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM and kindred affections we are satisfied that there is no medicine or treatment equal to the use of Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills.

THE LEADING OINTMENT OF THE DAY IS JOSEPHson's Australian Ointment. For cases of burns, scalds, or sores of every description there is nothing like it. Use it. Price, 1s. pot.

MAURITIUS SUGARS, EX VICUNA, SAMPLES ON VIEW. MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and Co., 4, O'Connell-street.

NEW SEASON'S TEAS, EX S. S. BOWEN.—MEDIUM TO finest qualities, chests, half-chests, and boxes. MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and Co.

THURSTON'S PRIZE BILLIARD TABLES ON SALE BY DE LISSA and Co., 3, Barrack-street.

KNICKERBOCKER SCHNAPPS ON SALE, IN PARCELS, to dealers, storekeepers, and the trade. HOFFNUNG and Co., 159 and 161, Pitt-street.

LIME. LIME. LIME.—JUST RECEIVED, EX S.S. Beagle weekly shipment Marble, at Depot, Wharf, 9, King-st.

CIGARS—CIGARS—CIGARS—3s. PER 100; CUT TOBACCO, 2s. 1b. T. SAYWELL, Tobacco Merchant, 4, Park-street.

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The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1877.

IN the Legislative Council, yesterday,

At the usual hour for commencing business, the PRESIDENT counted the House, and finding present only seven members who were insufficient to form a quorum, declared the House adjourned to Wednesday next.

IN the Legislative Assembly, yesterday,

Several questions were asked, the replies to which will be found in the report-in-chief.

Mr. SPEAKER announced receipt of a message from his Excellency the Governor, assenting on behalf of her Majesty to the Temporary Supply Bill for September.

Mr. COMBES presented a petition from certain residents of Molong, praying the House to pass an Electoral Bill. The petition was received.

On the motion of Sir JOHN ROBERTSON, it was agreed that the motion ordering the printing of certain electoral boundary maps be rescinded.

It was ordered that the petition presented on the previous day by Mr. F. B. Suttor, from the chairman of a public meeting at Wellington, praying for increased representation, be printed.

On the motion that the Speaker leave the chair, and the House resolve itself into Committee of Supply,

Mr. PIDDINGTON moved, as an amendment, that it is the opinion of this House that the cost of the extensions of railways proposed by the Government to be provided by loan, ought to be defrayed out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. He denied that the Government had any right to incur further debt in face of the fact that we had an overflowing Treasury. The authorised statements of public revenue for the first three-quarters of the present year showed our revenue to be £4,239,000, and he felt sure that the current quarter would yield at least as much as any of its predecessors; and he thought that with this fact staring us in the face, we had no right to plunge the country into debt for works we were in a position to perform out of surplus revenue. The same argument applied in this matter to a State as to a private individual who under the circumstances would never think of borrowing while possessing capital of his own. So far as the Loan Estimates were concerned he had no objection to any of the items in themselves, but he strongly protested against the Government proposal to carry out these works in any other way than from surplus revenue. He hoped hon. members would think seriously of this matter.

Mr. LONG deprecated the course taken by the hon. member at this particular juncture, when it was desirable to bring the session to a close as speedily as possible. He denied the accuracy of the assertion that the Government wished to plunge the country into debt. The proposal to raise this money under a loan vote was the safest course that could possibly be pursued when our very flattering financial position was taken into consideration. No sound reason could be advanced to prevent us borrowing in the London market if we so desired. He declined to follow the hon. member Mr. Piddington through the maze of figures which he had chosen to place before the House, as he did not believe hon. members would be inclined to follow the hon. gentleman in his doctrines. He defended the course pursued by the Government in their banking arrangements as calculated to give satisfaction to the public generally.

Mr. LLOYD thought this question had been raised at a very inopportune time. He was prepared to vote for the Government proposition in order that Parliament should be dissolved.

Mr. M'ELHONE denied the right of the House to deal with these Estimates at all at the present time. He strongly condemned the proposal to construct a railway to Mudgee as a reckless expenditure of public money.

Mr. STUART objected to the views propounded by Mr. Piddington, and approved the Treasurer's proposal to submit as a loan vote the railway expenditure. He argued that the high position to which the debentures of the colony had attained was in a great degree owing to the colony not having been obliged to press its loans in the market immediately they had been authorised. Capitalists know that notwithstanding that power had been taken to borrow, yet the works had been carried on to a large extent before the necessity arose for borrowing; and that very knowledge raised the colony in the estimation of the financial world, and would prove an advantage when the necessity arose. He contended that Mr. Piddington confounded the proceeds of land with ordinary revenue and thus misled the House as to the true character of the surplus. The proceeds of land were as much capital as the land itself, and did not by the mere accounting for it in the Consolidate Revenue Fund become revenue in the ordinary acceptation of the term. He held that the tendency was to increase the ordinary expenditure beyond the due limits of the ordinary revenue, he deprecated such a course, although he approved of defraying permanent works of utility from that fund. Where such works were of a character which, in the course of a few years, would prove reproductive—such as railways—he deemed the soundest financial policy was to take loan votes for them; and while a surplus existed, use that surplus to defer the borrowing on such loan votes, and thus tide those works over a part of their non-paying existence, i.e., during the period of construction, and the two or three first years of their working. The surplus he held did not exist to the extent urged by Mr. Piddington; but if it did exist, it would be a better application of it to postpone the day of borrowing for those reproductive works rather than to extinguish it for ever in their construction. He therefore would vote for the Government proposal.

Mr. FARNELL thought the hon. member, Mr. Piddington, should not have brought this matter forward at the present time. He altogether disagreed with the conclusions arrived at by that hon. gentleman, who, if he had remained in office, would have landed the country in a deficit. He thought the hon. member was altogether wrong in his propositions, as he very much doubted the soundness of our financial position, seeing that our income from taxation was not sufficient to pay our expenditure. He maintained, that such a work as a railway was one which should be carried out by loan, in order that posterity might bear its fair share of the national burdens.

The amendment was negatived without division and the House went into Committee of Supply for the consideration of the Loan Estimates, £680,000 for the extension of the Great Southern Railway from Wagga Wagga to Albury was agreed to without remark.

Extension from Wallerawang to Mudgee £892,500. Mr. BUCHANAN hoped the Government would not withdraw this item. This line was a great national undertaking which would prove highly remunerative, and had been agreed to by three successive Governments.

Mr. M'ELHONE strongly opposed the item as being a totally unwarranted expenditure.

Mr. S. C. BROWN thought it would be advisable to withdraw the item, seeing that no possible injury could be done to the scheme if it were allowed to stand over for a few weeks.

After further debate, in which Mr. STUART, Mr. ROUSE, and Mr. CHARLES took part,

Mr. LONG consented to withdraw the item, which was agreed to on division by 19 to 12.

Railway Trial Surveys, £20,000; and double line from Wallsend Junction to Hexham, £20,000, were agreed to.

Removal of workshops and machinery from Redfern Railway yard, £130,000, was withdrawn.

Rolling stock, including engines, £240,000, passed without debate.

Defence works at Port Jackson, Botany Bay, and Newcastle, as per resolution of the Assembly, £160,000.

Mr. GREVILLE moved the reduction of the estimate by £159,000. After debate the proposed reduction was negatived by 29 to 6.

Mr. TURNER moved the reduction of the estimate by £158,000. The motion was negatived on division by 30 to 5.

Mr. M'ELHONE moved the reduction by £157,000, which was also negatived by 30 to 4, and several other motions for reduction having also been negatived the original motion was put and agreed to.

Progress was then reported, leave given to sit again, and the resolutions from Committee of Supply agreed to.

The necessary resolutions having been agreed to in Committee of Ways and Means, the Appropriation Bill was brought up and read a first time, and the standing orders having been suspended, was read a second time, and the House then went into committee to consider the bill in detail.

Mr. CAMERON moved the reduction of the immigration vote by £50,000. He could not allow this vote to go without another attempt to reduce the sum. This money could not possibly be spent.

Sir JOHN ROBERTSON hoped the hon. member would not press his motion as it was not compulsory on the Government to spend the whole of this money.

After a long debate, in which Mr. MACINTOSH, Mr. BURNS, Mr. STUART, Mr. M'ELHONE, Mr. TURNER, Mr. COMBES, Mr. DIBBS, Mr. CHARLES, and Sir HENRY PARKES took part, the motion to reduce the item was agreed to on division by 15 to 14.

Mr. FITZPATRICK moved that the chairman leave the chair. He strongly condemned the action of the Government in voting for the reduced sum of £50,000.

After debate the motion was negatived and the Bill passed through Committee without further amendment—read a third time, passed, and transmitted to the Legislative Council for its concurrence.

The Loan Bill was then introduced, and passed through all its stages, except the third reading, which was made an order of the day for this day (Friday).

The House adjourned at three minutes to 3 a.m. till 4 p.m. on Wednesday next.

THE very important question discussed last night upon Mr. PIDDINGTON's amendment was certainly discussed at an inopportune time and under unfavourable circumstances. The amendment pointed to a radical change in the financial policy of the country, to be introduced in connection with an expenditure of more than two millions; and seeing that the Ministry had been condemned by the Assembly, and the Assembly had been condemned by the GOVERNOR, and the House was only sitting from day to day for the purpose of making necessary appropriations for the service of the country, neither the occasion nor the conditions could be held suitable for the discussion. But what was the origin of the discussion? The determination of the Government to submit all these loan estimates. The estimates themselves contained matter of an eminently debatable kind. The proposal to make a railway from Wallerawang to Mudgee has been keenly disputed for a long time past; and the question whether the various expenditures under these estimates should be defrayed from Consolidated Revenue or by means of loans was brought into dispute by the proposal of the last Government to charge them against the Consolidated Revenue. The Government, in submitting these loan estimates, must have foreseen with something like certainty a debate upon both points. And if the time was inopportune for a debate upon the one, it was also inopportune for a debate upon the other. Had the Government viewed the situation in its true aspect, these disputed questions would have been rescued from the risk of discussion by the present Assembly, and remitted to the new Parliament for consideration and settlement.

It was a remarkable feature of last night's debate that Mr. PIDDINGTON, who advocated the construction of these works with revenue, insisted upon regarding and treating the proceeds of land sales as revenue proper, whilst Mr. STUART and Mr. FARNELL, who argued for the continuance of the loan system, as strongly insisted upon the necessity of drawing a distinction between land sales' income and revenue proper, although the former is included in the latter by the letter of the Constitution Act. We fully agree as to the necessity of drawing this distinction, and are glad to witness, in the now general recognition of it, evidence that our efforts of years to make it felt have not been fruitless. But the more clearly it is perceived that the proceeds of land sales are not revenue proper (except by law), but, to use Mr. STUART's term, capital realised, the more obvious should be the expediency of appropriating them in the construction of railways—the best method of improving the public estate—and so withdrawing them from their otherwise most probable fate, of being spent on purposes which ought to be met with current revenue. Mr. FARNELL says that it has always been our policy to construct reproductive works with borrowed money, and that it would be unjust to throw upon the present generation the burden of making railways, which hereafter would be self-supporting, or a source of profit to future generations. But if the proceeds of land sales are distinguished from current revenue, it should be seen that to pay for railways with the proceeds of land sales is not to throw the burden of their construction upon the present generation. If the land were not sold now, it would remain for sale by future generations. By selling it now, we deprive future generations of the power to sell it. And in constructing railways with the proceeds of land sales, instead of taking a burden upon ourselves for the benefit of our successors, we draw upon the capital of our successors for the promotion of our own immediate benefit. But we do so without injustice to them, for they will participate in the results.

It cannot be said that the question raised by the amendment was adequately debated. The House was disposed to divide rather than to argue at that stage, and to continue in the old track, as if that involved less responsibility on the part of a Chamber about to be dissolved than would be incurred by striking into a new one. In committee, however, the determination to argue soon showed itself when the loan for the Mudgee and Wallerawang railway had been proposed. For a time it appeared doubtful whether, after all, an attempt would not be made to discuss the merits of the question; but the intimation that the vote would be persistently opposed affected the Government, and it was withdrawn, the majority in this case certainly showing a perception of what was due to the public interest. Whatever might be said in support of constructing this line with current revenue, the case *per contra* was altogether too strong when a loan vote was in question to admit of an affirmative decision by the present Parliament. Upon the item of the fortifications the Government made a stand. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and the Government, as representing the State, would have deserted its post, if it had yielded to the threats of less than half-a-dozen members, and abandoned what it held to be a necessary provision for the public safety.

The exhibition last night was neither instructive nor encouraging. The absurd and unworthy doctrine that the propertied classes only are interested in this question of defence was again put forward. Members were heard interchanging the epithets of blackguard, larrikin, and ruffian, whilst others looked on with undisturbed composure. The chief points in relief were an acknowledgment by an old offender that attempts by a few members to coerce the House might be carried too far, and the utter collapse of the attempt on this occasion. The small knot of obstructives grew "small by degrees and beautifully less," until Mr. HANLEY BENNETT appeared at the vanishing point, without a teller to count him. And that was how the House got at last to the Appropriation Bill.

IN a letter which we publish in another column, Professor SMITH deals with some comments of our own on certain statements that were made at the opening of the Newtown Public school. The statements referred to were to the effect that under the voluntary system of New South Wales there is a larger proportion of the population in primary schools than there is under the compulsory system of Victoria; and that, while our system encourages private schools, the Victorian system has killed such schools. According to Professor SMITH's speech, we have "got 1 in 9 of the population in our schools, as compared with 1 in 10 in Victoria, where free schools had killed private ones." The source of this information, we were told, was "the report recently published of the results for the last year in Victoria." In a leader of the 27th ultimo we showed that the figures supplied in the Victorian Education Report for last year led to an entirely different conclusion—that no less than 28,000 is given as the number of pupils in private schools in Victoria, and that, by adding the pupils in private schools to those in State schools in that colony, as Professor SMITH did for the schools of this colony, we get 1 in 6 of the population of Victoria in primary schools, and not 1 in 10 as stated at the opening of the Newtown school. In the reply which we publish to-day, Professor SMITH does not dispute the correctness of these figures, but he tells us that he had not seen the last report of the Education Department in Victoria when he made his speech, that it has been "generally asserted in Victoria" that free State schools had killed private elementary schools, that the Victorian method of calculating averages does not agree with ours, that his figures were taken from an abstract of Professor PEARSON's late report given in a Victorian journal styled *The Teacher*, and that Professor PEARSON's figures are likely to be correct.

Our answer to this is that there is no difference between the present Victorian method of calculating averages and ours that affects the question at issue, and this can easily be proved if necessary. Further, Professor SMITH himself shows that, if Professor PEARSON is right, and the Educational Department of Victoria wrong, the statement that we have more children in school than Victoria has is an incorrect one. But it is much more incorrect than he now admits. For example, he tells us that in Victoria the average attendance is less than half the enrolment, and then deducts one-half of the enrolment at private schools in Victoria, thus bringing the proportion of school attendance for that colony to "a small fraction better than 1 in 9 of the population, being slightly better than the rate in New South Wales." But Professor SMITH either overlooks or evades the fact that our average attendance is less than half the enrolment also; and that, if half of the enrolment in private schools is taken off in the one case, fairness requires the taking off a half in the other. This, however, is what is not done. On the contrary, we have nearly the whole enrolment in private schools in this colony compared with half the enrolment in the neighbouring colony, and by this ingenious but not particularly impartial method of calculation it is shown that our neighbours have in their schools a small fraction better than 1 in 9 of the population, being slightly better than the rate in New South Wales.

But apart from this, we must maintain that the proper source of information for the purpose of any argument of this kind is the report of the Educational Department. At any rate the annual report must be taken for the one colony if it is to be taken for the other. Professor PEARSON has been in his present position a few weeks only. Whether his figures may turn out to be right or wrong, he is new to his work; and the number of the periodical from which Professor SMITH quotes fails to speak of the work he has already done in very complimentary terms. In dealing with educational as with other statistics, the right method must surely be that of trusting to authorized public documents, until those documents are shown to be wrong. This, at any rate, is what the Council of Education asks us to do for this colony; but it seems that we may deal with the state of public education in another colony on the authority of mere hearsay, and without even consulting the report of the department that exists for the very purpose of supplying educational information.

We confess it seems somewhat strange that in calling attention to the exact figures which have been furnished by the Education Department of Victoria we should lay ourselves open to a charge of unfairness to the Council of Education in New South Wales. But this is just what we have done, according to Professor SMITH. The Professor admits that he underestimated the school attendance in Victoria, but finding himself unable to dispute the correctness of our figures he proceeds to a general attack on our policy. In other words, he turns a public controversy into a private contention. The *Herald* is unfair to the Council, he says. Formerly it was very friendly, now it is something of the reverse. Of this we were certainly not aware, and it seems to us that the illustrations of it which are supplied in Professor SMITH's letter of to-day are somewhat far-fetched and paltry. We are reminded, for example, that in August last we estimated the school population of the colony at "probably about 160,000." Professor SMITH says, "We ought to have only 147,000." We had our reasons for giving 160,000, and it may turn out that we were right. But suppose not, it will be difficult for anybody to understand how an imperfect estimate of our school population can be an act of unfairness to the Council of Education. Again, it appears that we stated some time ago that military drill does not form a separate branch of instruction in the schools in New South Wales. Our ground for this statement was that we found no account of such drill in the Council's report. Professor SMITH says that we may be fairly excused, since through some oversight this feature in our system has not been mentioned in our annual reports; but this is adduced as another proof of our bias against the Council.

Further, it seems that we stated last week that our increase in school accommodation for the last ten years has not exceeded twenty schools a year. This, according to Professor SMITH, is a careless assertion which nothing can explain away. The assertion is, however, so far as the Council is concerned, substantially correct. The net increase of schools, says Professor SMITH, has been fifty a year. Our reference, however, was not to the net increase of schools, but to the increase of school accommodation by the Council, and since the total increase has been made largely by the multiplication of provisional schools, the accommodation in which is not provided by the Council, the increase of school accommodation provided by the Council, or, as we might have said, the number of Public school buildings has been not fifty but twenty a year. But we are told that, if we turn to an "editorial" of the 1st June, we shall find an illustration of the bias of the *Herald* against the Council. The "editorial" of the 1st June was written to show that the only possible inference from the figures the Council supplied to Sir JOHN ROBERTSON was that our school enrolment had increased during the last ten years by 133 per cent.; that that inference was a wrong one, since our real increase was only 60 per cent.; and that the right method was to compare the whole of 1876 with the whole of 1867, and not with a quarter of it, as was done in the figures in question. We did not challenge the correctness of the calculation which led to the conclusion that we had increased our school enrolment by 133 per cent., if it is fair to compare a quarter with a year. Professor SMITH now admits that what we objected to on the 1st June may be fairly objected to. He says that a more unexceptionable measure of educational progress would have been the total enrolment for both years, and then proceeds to correct the calculation that was objected to in the article, which is once more referred to as an illustration of unfairness and of our bias against the Council. What is the result of his correction? Comparing, as he now does, the first quarter of 1877 with the first quarter of 1867, and not with the year 1876 as we had to do, the Professor himself says that "the gain is 67 per cent." Which was nearer to accuracy or fairness, as showing the true rate of progress—our calculation, which, reaching to the end of last year, showed an increase of 59 per cent., or the Council's calculation, which, uncorrected by us, led people to believe that there had been an increase of 133 per cent.?

We are not very anxious to quarrel with the charge of unfairness. In public controversy the people who take our side are generally regarded as fair, while those who do not are generally condemned as unfair. If an honest and respectful discussion of our educational position is unfairness to the Council of Education, no doubt we have been very unfair indeed. But Professor SMITH has failed to find a word of our own that can by any possibility be construed into unfairness to the Council, or even into harsh criticism of any kind; and since he seems to have watched us very closely, it may be concluded that there was nothing to be found. It may be true that some of our correspondents are occasionally over rather than under critical; but Professor SMITH's own letter will show that the latitude we allow on one side is certainly not greater than the latitude we allow on the other, and that the ends for which society exists may occasionally be served by means that are not entirely unexceptionable. We do not think that our correspondents' criticisms of the Council are always just; but on an average they are *far* more just than some of the indictments in the letter which we publish to-day. Whatever else may be true, it is certainly not true that we have been unfair to the Council of Education.

THE Legislative Council of Victoria has passed the Land Tax Bill, and thereby avoided what might have been a long and dreary conflict between the two Houses. In so doing it has acted wisely, although it has acted under a good deal of moral compulsion, which has diminished its freedom. Sir CHARLES SLADEN, animated by the recollection of the old contest on the Darling Grant, was prepared to resist. But the two cases are different. The Council at that time resisted an illegitimate and unconstitutional action. But what the Assembly has now pressed is not unconstitutional. The land tax as proposed is open to the objection of being ill-contrived and unnecessarily violent and oppressive. Still, it is a tax which the Assembly has a right to impose, and a constitutional question is only indirectly involved, in so far as the bill implies a policy which was not necessary to the tax. There is no question as to the right of the Assembly to pass such a bill, but only as to the propriety of the bill itself; and as the majority in the country has approved of the policy of the tax, the Council would have put itself in a false position by resisting it.

Sir CHARLES SLADEN did not propose to meet the bill with a direct negative, but to lay it aside with a view to a conference. This, however, would have been practically equivalent to shelving it, for on a previous occasion the Assembly had refused to confer on a bill that had been laid aside. Another proposal was to read the bill a second time, and then ask for a conference. This would have been more reasonable, because it would have admitted the principle of a land tax, and have left open for discussion its extent and the mode of its imposition. The objection to such a mode of dealing with the bill would have been that this process would have been a mere matter of form. The Assembly, under the guidance of the Government, would probably have refused a conference. An opportunity, however, would have been given for the Council to place its objections on record in a distinct and formal manner, and so make an appeal from the passions of the country to its calm and deliberate judgment. Conferences seem to be the only method open to the Council of causing the modification of money bills that it does not wish to reject. The veto given it by the Constitution is an important power, yet it is one that it is not desirable to exercise in respect of bills that for political reasons it would be inexpedient to reject. The Land Tax Bill is an illustration of the expediency of a reconsideration by a second Chamber of important measures. The bill is not a good one, yet it might have been made so. But the Council's influence in that direction has been rendered impossible. Under the circumstances the Council has done wisely in leaving the responsibility of the bill with its authors, and trusting to time and a better temper to cure its defects.

In the debate, the speech of Mr. SARGOOD represented the mercantile view of the question. Although the Upper House in Victoria represents property, it does not represent merely landed property. The landed classes in Victoria are now beginning to feel the effects of ultra democratic legislation, but they may well be thankful that they have not felt it before. The mercantile classes have felt it for some years past. The system of protection has diminished their business and their profits, and hampered their operations to an extent that has been quite as distressing as the land tax will be to the owners of broad acres. As long as the revenue is raised principally by indirect taxation, there is very little chance of any amelioration of their lot. The only hope for free trade in Victoria lies in getting an adequate revenue from direct taxation, and of this a land tax is an essential part. The trading classes may therefore well be anxious to see such a tax imposed, and may well think it more important to make a beginning and assert a principle than to quarrel over defects in the mode. Grant that the tax is unequal, and that, put on suddenly and largely, it is equivalent to confiscation; still there are long arrears of land tax due for the period during which no such tax has been imposed, and the mercantile classes have often been called upon to submit to losses from great and sudden changes in the tariff. It is not unreasonable that they should say that it is better to have a land tax even with grievous defects than to go on any longer without a land tax at all. Those who held this view, combined with those who thought it better to consent to a bad law rather than have a deadlock, have overpowered the land-holding irreconcilables. This is so far satisfactory, but at the same time every impartial critic will admit that the financial scheme submitted by Mr. SERVICE was every way more rational, more equitable, and more likely to conduce to the prosperity of Victoria than that which Mr. BERRY is so triumphantly pushing. The one was the work of a sober statesman; the other is the work of an excited enthusiast.

SUPREME COURT.—Business this day.—In Equity: Before his Honor the Primary Judge, at 11 o'clock.—Motions and Petitions generally: Hammond v. Casey, motion for decree; in re General Moltke Gold Mining Company and Company's Act, appeal motion.—Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Court: Jones v. Jones, to dispense with service on respondent.

DISTRICT COURT.—Friday, October 5.—Ca. sa. Motions: Curran v. Nightingale, M'Laughlin v. Dent, Gardner and another v. Norris and another, Riley v. Donohoe, Stewart v. Green, Whiteford v. Bole, Elworthy v. Grey, Everson v. Murray, Finn v. Sullivan, Siddell v. Roberts. New Trial Motions: Jeanneret v. A. S. N. Co., Starevitch v. Power, Hazeland v. Hawkins. Causes: Hamilton v. Armstrong, Russell v. Williams, Harper and another v. Greenwell, Marshall v. Wadley, Sharpe v. Read.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.—At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the committee of the Indian Famine Relief Fund held their usual meeting in the Mayor's room at the Town Hall, his Worship the Mayor occupying the chair. A letter which had been received yesterday morning from his Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson was read to the meeting. The purport of his Excellency's letter was to suggest that the proposed public meeting should be held at 3.30 in the afternoon of next Wednesday or Thursday, instead of in the evening, on account of so many business men leaving town between 5 and 6 o'clock. His Excellency intimated that he would be happy to conform to any arrangement the committee might make which they might deem the best suited to meet the circumstances of the case. Mr. John Young thought it would be advisable to hold the meeting at night, and he believed the Mayor was perfectly right in not calling a public meeting at a moment's notice, and sending money hurriedly away without knowing into whose hands it might fall. For that reason it was desirable to wait for a few days until the Governor received a reply to the message he sent to India, which would convey to them more particulars than those with which they were already acquainted. He had been told that, through the want of proper care in the distribution of the subscriptions raised in England for the sufferers during the siege of Paris, nearly three-fourths of the money had been misappropriated by people buying provisions and selling them again at a profit. Before sending away money to India for the relief of the famine sufferers, they should have some guarantee that it would fall into the hands of persons capable of giving it a fair distribution. Mr. Young subsequently moved, and Mr. Field seconded a motion, "That the public meeting be held at the Masonic Hall, on Thursday evening next, at 7.30 o'clock," subject however, to alteration of date and time of meeting if found necessary. The business was principally of a conversational character, and terminated after the appointment of hon. secretaries, and a short discussion as to the way in which circulars should be issued, and when and where subscriptions should be received. The Mayor announced that he had already to acknowledge the receipt of several cheques for the Relief Fund.

THE ORIGIN OF OUR RAILWAYS.—A large picture is given with this week's issue of the *Sydney Mail*, commemorating an event which took place twenty-seven years ago, being that of the turning of the first turf or commencing the railway system in Australia. The drawing was made at the time (1850) by Mr. John Rae, of Sydney, and therefore has its value for correctness. The sketch was taken from a site on the eastern side of Pitt-street, Redfern, and the view extends from Miller's Point on the left to the South Head Road on the right. On the extreme edge are the hills on the North Shore. In the foreground is Cleveland-street, with Cleveland House at a distance; whilst St. James's Church and Lyons-terrace occupy a central position eastwards. With the view is also given a succinct account of our railway progress, the facts being taken from official data.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCHES.—With reference to the matches which commence on Wednesday next we are informed that the arrangements are all completed. One great advantage will, it is hoped, be gained this year by the employment of markers who have had previous training. For some years past very great difficulty has been experienced in this matter; but it is understood that, through the courtesy of the military authorities, only those men will be sent to mark who have a knowledge of the duty, and the same men will be sent each day. The scoring will be done by the sergeants of the Volunteer permanent staff, assisted by an efficient body of non-commissioned officers from the New South Wales Artillery. The entries, though in some matches not quite up to previous years, are such as to afford satisfaction to the Council, and are a proof that the great body of volunteers highly appreciate the efforts made for their benefit. This year there is a larger entry than usual of "civilians," who have entered in the open matches, thereby proving that rifle-shooting is a popular pastime. Riflemen who wish to have the *entree* of the pavilion during the matches will do well to provide themselves with cards of membership. Nominations for the Company Challenge Bugle should reach the secretary not later than Monday morning next, and nomination for the Walker Trophy on Friday, the 12th, the latter accompanied by the entrance fee. With Mr. Pinkerton, of the Royal Mail Hotel, at his accustomed place, providing refreshment for the inner man, and with fine weather, there is every prospect of a successful meeting.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.—The meeting of the Working Men's Defence Association at the Temperance Hall last night, for the promotion of education, free, secular, and compulsory, was so small, in consequence of the severity of the weather, that it was deemed advisable to postpone it until Thursday next.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—The usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Council took place at the Town Hall, yesterday afternoon, when his Worship the Mayor occupied the chair, and the following aldermen were present—Messrs. O'Connor, Field, Kippax, Palmer, Maze, Young, Moore, Carpenter, Macintosh, Playfair, and Chapman. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, Alderman Maze drew attention to the fact that for years the Chippendale school had been short of water, and he desired that an inquiry should be made into the matter. Alderman Moore complained of a great flood of water in Hunter-street yesterday morning. Other aldermen made like complaints with respect to certain parts of their respective wards. The Mayor said that he would have attention paid to the matters referred to. Alderman Young asked the Mayor if any reply had been received from the Government with respect to the £15,000 for the tank stream. The Mayor replied that no answer had been received, although the Town Clerk had written two letters about it. Alderman Young observed that the sewer was broken in three or four separate places. The City Surveyor said that no considerable damage had been done to the tank stream by the recent rains, but that he had examined the main sewer in Pitt-street, which disembogues at Fort Macquarie, and found that it was fully charged in places, and that the matter had forced its way through the street—a circumstance which he had not known to have taken place for some time past. Alderman Macintosh had much pleasure in stating that the Parliament, on Wednesday evening, had voted for the City Corporation the sum of £30,000 upon the same footing as the loans given to other municipalities. He was never prouder in his life than when he saw the Parliament recognising the requirements of the city. Alderman O'Connor asked the Mayor how it could be explained that there was a discrepancy of £1400 in the financial statement of revenue and expenditure lately presented. The Mayor replied that it was due to the non-collection of certain rates during 1876, but that the rates would shortly be collected. A letter was read from the Department of Lands, granting permission to the Council to erect a urinal and closet on the eastern side of the Circular Quay. An application was read from the Newcastle Steamship Company for permission to make certain improvements on the wharf of which they have the lease, and they explained that on condition of a further extension of lease for two years they would expend £800 upon improvements. Alderman Field thought the application should be granted, but several aldermen objected on the ground that £800 would not be a sufficient expenditure on a building, unless of a permanent character on so valuable a property. Alderman Field complained that people who were allowed to occupy the Haymarket Reserve on Saturday night for market purposes, cleared away the refuse on Sundays, to the inconvenience of residents near the place. Alderman Young substantiated Alderman Field's remarks, and said that he himself had seen the Belmore Markets in a disgraceful state on Sundays, from the refuse not having been cleared away on the previous nights. There were several minor matters brought under the notice of the committee.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.—Those who are interested in the progress and extension of colonial industries are reminded that there is now being published in the *Sydney Mail* a series of articles descriptive of the principal manufactories and workshops of this colony. These articles are illustrated by engravings of the factories, with a view to convey clearly to the popular mind some idea of the position to which the manufacturing industries of this colony have now attained.

THE REV. DR. SOMERVILLE'S SERVICES.—A service, specially intended for the intemperate, was held in the Masonic Hall, on Wednesday. There was a large audience—numbering 350, chiefly composed of the class named. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Steel, the Rev. Dr. Somerville delivered an address. About thirty persons remained behind for conference and advice; and some went away to the Soup Kitchen, where they were cared for. At the mid-day prayer meeting, though the weather was so inclement, there was a good company—the choir, as usual, being in attendance. The Rev. Dr. Somerville delivered an address, and the Rev. Mr. Tress and Mr. John Walker also spoke. The Rev. Dr. White and the Rev. Mr. Ridley conducted the devotional exercises.—Yesterday afternoon, a meeting of ladies was held in the Pitt-street Congregational Church, to devise means for carrying on Christian work within the city. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Tress, the Rev. Dr. Somerville delivered an address. The propriety of forming a Ladies' Christian Association was discussed, and approved of. Fifty-five names were enrolled, and a committee of ten ladies was formed to make preliminary arrangements for the formation of the society. The Rev. Dr. White pronounced the benediction.

CITY NIGHT REFUGE AND SOUP KITCHEN.—The following are the statistics for this institution for the month of September:—Dinners given during the month, 2585; shelter afforded in 1864 instances; daily average to dinner, 86; to sleep, 62. Many destitute families were assisted and supplied with provisions. Every night during the month the lodgings were paid for of decent women requiring the same. Indoor and outdoor orders for the Infirmary were procured for those needing them; medicines were obtained for others. Free passes by railway to various parts of the country were got for those wishing to seek work in that way. Over thirty were sent to situations in Sydney. We are informed that, owing to increased but necessary expenditure, the funds have not been equal to requirements of late.

WORKING MEN'S DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the central council of the Working Men's Defence Association was held last night, at the Lighthouse Hotel, Mr. Vicars in the chair; and the following gentlemen were elected as delegates to represent the Working Men's Defence Association at the forthcoming conference, which is to be held on the 15th instant:—Messrs. Vicars, M'Lean, Horan, Melville M'Ilvene, and O'Connell.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—In consequence of the inclement weather the attendance at the meeting advertised to be held in Cleveland-street Church, on Wednesday evening, was so small that it was resolved to postpone it. The Rev. W. Fletcher, B.A., however, gave an interesting account of the introduction of Christianity into Rotumah, and he was requested to prepare a fuller statement for delivery as a lecture on some future day.

WILLIAM-STREET YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—On Wednesday evening the institution of the Young Men's Christian Association in connection with William-street Wesleyan Church was celebrated by a soiree, held in the schoolroom, at which, considering the unfavourable state of the weather, a considerable number of friends were present. After the tea the company adjourned into the church, where, after devotional engagement, the Rev. George Lane, the president, delivered an appropriate inaugural address. The choir then, assisted by Mrs. Craven, Miss Wiseman, Miss Wright, and Mr. Simon, under the direction of Mr. T. W. Craven, the organist of the church, very successfully rendered a rather long programme of choice music, consisting of anthems, solos, duets, &c., of established character. A pause was made about the middle of the programme for the delivery of an address by the vice-president, Mr. H. P. Palser, J.P. The usual votes of thanks were carried, and the president dismissed the assembly by pronouncing the benediction.

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"On Horseback Through Asia Minor."—The [illegible] of the titles of Captain Burnaby's books at once prepares the reader for his peculiarity of style of writing. The captain's new work, of which the above is the title, is commenced in this week's *Sydney Mail*, and promises to be most interesting reading. The following extract will give the reader a fair idea of the author's easy mode of relating his adventures:—The dialogue takes place in a café, where the captain has found an old Turkish acquaintance. "'What is your opinion about Abdul Aziz's death?' I inquired of my companion, as the last strains of the melody died away. 'Did he really kill himself, as the world would have us believe, or did some one else save him the trouble?' My companion laughed ironically, paused for a few moments, and then remarked—'No one knows the exact facts of the case, but the popular belief is that he was assassinated. Indeed, the Turks say that he had agreed to sell the fleet to Russia, and consented to allow a Russian force to garrison Constantinople.' 'There is no doubt of one thing,' continued my friend, viz., 'that the late Sultan was thoroughly under Ignatief's thumb. The ambassador could do what he liked with him. The Softas found it out, and feared the consequences. From these facts the public have jumped to the conclusion that he was assassinated.' 'But, look,' added my companion, pointing to two men in the corner of the room, 'there are two of the secret police. If they were not here we should very likely have had another verse or so more explicit as to the Sultan's fate.' 'Are there many secret police?' I inquired. 'No, there is, if anything, too much liberty in Constantinople; the papers write what they like, and abuse the Government freely, hardly any of them being suppressed in consequence, while some English newspapers, which are more bitter against Turkey than even the Russian journals, are sold at every bookstall.' 'Do you think that there is any chance of another massacre of Christians?' I remarked. 'Not the slightest; that is to say, if Ignatief does not arrange one for some political purpose. The Turks and Christians get on very well together here, whatever they may do in other parts of the country. However, there is one thing which would be very popular with all classes, and that is, an English army of occupation in Constantinople.' 'Why so?' I inquired. 'Because this would bring some gold into the country. We have now nothing but paper. Your people would spend money, and business would go on better. Why, for the last six months trade has been almost paralysed. In fact, to tell you the truth, all classes would be very glad to see the English at Constantinople: not for the sake of your good system of government, as you flatter yourselves in London, or from any fear of being massacred by Bash-iBazouks, but simply because you have gold. Unless you bring us some we shall soon all be ruined.'"

Newtown Cricket Club.—The annual dinner in connection with this club took place on Wednesday evening, at the Town-hall, Newtown. There was a fair attendance, considering the inclement state of the weather. The hall was gaily dressed with flags and evergreens, and presented quite a gay appearance. The Albion Band, under the leadership of Mr. Devlin, played some popular airs during the evening, and the wants of the inner man were well supplied by Compagnoni and Co. in their usual effective style. Mr. W. Foster occupied the chair, having as vice-chairmen Mr. John Lucas, M.L.A., and Mr. William Crane, P.M. After ample justice had been done to the good things provided, the business of the evening commenced. The chairman read a letter from Mr. S. C. Brown, M.P., president of the club, apologising for non-attendance. The following toasts were proposed, and received with the usual enthusiasm:—"The Queen." "The Prince of Wales and Royal Family." "His Excellency the Governor." Mr. Crane then proposed—"Success to Cricket and the N. S. W. Cricket Association." Mr. Gibson, hon. secretary of the N. S. W. Cricket Association, responded. Mr. Foster proposed—"The Newtown Cricket Club." Mr. Day responded. Mr. Lucas proposed—"The Cricket Clubs of the Colony and our Guests." Mr. L. J. Park (Warwick C. C.) responded on behalf of the cricket clubs, and Mr. Tighe for the guests. Mr. Lane proposed—"The Ladies." Mr. Payten responded. "The Press" was proposed by Mr. Murray, and duly responded to. The following presentations were made, and suitably acknowledged:—To Mr. Bullen, the president's gold badge for best average score in the first eleven during the past season; to Mr. Scanlon, a cup for highest aggregate score during same term; to Mr. Webster, a gold badge for bowling. The following prizes were allotted to the undermentioned players in the second eleven for their services:—A gold badge to Mr. Gawthorpe, for batting; to Mr. Turner, a cup for the highest aggregate score; to Mr. Payten, for bowling, a gold badge. A vote of thanks to the chairman ended the proceedings.

Reserves.—We have received pamphlets relating to reserves from sale in the settled counties and in the pastoral district of Wellington, with revocations from same, between the 23rd December, 1861, and 31st December, 1876, inclusive. These pamphlets show the object for which such reserves have been made, their precise situation, area, boundaries, and the date when notified. The revocations are fully described as to boundaries, &c., in the appendix at the end of each pamphlet, and are annexed by letter to the reserves from which revoked. Routes for travelling stock are clearly defined. The indices are arranged in the pamphlet for the settled counties in numerical order and under the respective parishes, with the folio of the pamphlet where found. In that for the Wellington district, the arrangement is by grouping the reserves in alphabetical order by the runs on which they are situated, showing at a glance the number of reserves on each. The boundaries of each of the settled counties and of the Wellington district are also given. These compilations, arranged with considerable labour and care in the Surveyor-General's office, will afford valuable information to intending selectors, stock-drovers, and others from this and the neighbouring colonies, and go far to prevent the mistake of spending money on lands already reserved from sale in the interests of the public.

Parramatta Lunatic Asylum.—The members of the Hercules Amateur Dramatic Society gave an entertainment to the inmates of the above asylum, on Tuesday evening last. The programme, partaking of a musical and dramatic nature, appeared to highly please the inmates, who thoroughly appreciated the performance from beginning to end. The amateurs acquitted themselves with great spirit and credit.

St. Mary's South Creek.—Foundation-stone of the New Presbyterian Church.—A very interesting meeting was held at St. Mary's on Wednesday, 3rd instant, the occasion being the laying of the foundation-stone of the new Presbyterian Church. Mr. James Young, who presided on the occasion, asked the Rev. J. Cameron, M.A., to give out the 100th Psalm, which was well sung by the audience. The Rev. Dr. Steel then offered prayer, and the Rev. H. Macready read a portion of Scripture. Mr. Robert Kennedy, in the name of the committee, presented Mr. Young with a silver trowel and myall-wood mallet, with which to lay the stone. When the stone had been placed Mr. Young gave it a few taps with the mallet, and declared it well and truly laid, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. Thereafter he delivered an address in which he set forward very forcibly the claims of Presbyterianism, and urged his hearers to see that their Church was alive and active. Mr. John Shand then read a statement showing the position in which the church stood financially. From his remarks it appeared that the total cost of site (one acre in a good position) and erection of church would be £591 0s. 9d., £12 0s. 9d. being paid for land and transfer. The amount of subscriptions promised is £424 16s., of which £323 7s. have been collected. Mr. Young then called upon those present to come forward and lay their offerings on the stone, which almost all did, and the sum of £60 1s. 6d. was very soon made up. The Rev. J. Cameron, M.A., was first called upon to deliver an address. He had watched over the cause in this district during its infancy, and he was much pleased to be present on this auspicious occasion, and to encourage the people. The Rev. Dr. Steel was glad that circumstances had permitted him to be present. He congratulated the people on the prospect of a permanent building. The Rev. Henry Macready, former pastor, next addressed the audience, and added a little more about Presbyterianism, while congratulating the people and stimulating them to be useful as a power for good in the district. The Rev. James Adam, M.A., late of Carcoar, but now pastor elect of Penrith and St. Mary's, delivered an appropriate address full of earnest counsel. He was followed by Mr. Robert A. Steel, B.A., who has been supplying the vacancy for some time. Mr. John Shand then made a few remarks laudatory of Mr. Young, who presided, and concluded by calling for three cheers for Mr. Young, to which he responded. Mr. R. K. Lethbridge moved, and Mr. Peter Smeaton seconded, a vote of thanks to the ministers for their presence and excellent addresses. Dr. Steel replied, and also referred to the kind attentions of the architect, Mr. A. L. Elphinstone, jun., who, it is understood, renders his services gratuitously. The doxology was then sung, and the Rev. James Adam, M.A., pronounced the benediction. The church is to be built of brick, in style Gothic, to be lighted by four windows on each side, and one small circular window at each end. It will seat about 160 persons.

Lithgow.—"During the past few days" our correspondent writes, "two accidents have occurred which might have been attended with more serious results. The first happened to a man named Patrick Cohen, who is in the employ of Mr. Burns, storekeeper here. It appears, after delivering some goods to a customer, he borrowed a gun and loaded it, and then went into the bush and fired it off, when it burst with a loud report, shattering it to pieces at the breech, one piece nearly 3 inches in length being carried completely away; his left hand was greatly torn by the explosion, fortunately escaping without any bones of the fingers being broken or injured—the wonder is that he escaped so fortunately; he is progressing very favourably. The other accident happened to one of the assistant guards who was engaged coupling some trucks, and by some mistake got his hand on the buffers, and had the first two fingers of his left hand crushed between them. The weather continues very fine and the country looks well; every indication of fine season."

Biscuits.—We have received from Mr. W. H. Ariell, of Sussex-street, a sample of cocoanut biscuits, manufactured by Messrs. Swallow and Ariell, of Sandridge. They are nicely made and delicately flavoured with cocoanut, and it is claimed for them that they are a new manufacture.

Prince Alfred Park.—The Redfern Band will perform to-morrow afternoon, at 3.30 (weather permitting):—March, "Love not," Camfield; quadrille, "Alberts," Camfield; schottische, "Calypso," Riviere; valse, "Emmeline," Smith; mazurka, "Blanche," Camfield; galop, "Escort," Godfrey. "God save the Queen."

St. Mary's Sunday School Excursion.—The annual excursion of St. Mary's Sunday-school children took place on the 3rd instant, and notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, there was a good attendance of visitors. The children, numbering over 1000, were headed by the Imperial brass band, and proceeded along Macquarie-street to the Circular Quay, and embarked on the powerful steamers Breadalbane, Manly, and Princess. The whole of the arrangements were under the supervision of the zealous chaplain, Father Sheridan, and an efficient committee, ably assisted by Captain Byrnes. Having arrived on the ground the children were supplied with refreshments, and then the usual games of football, rounders, &c., were indulged in, while the visitors enjoyed themselves in dancing in the pavilion to the cheering music of the band. Altogether a pleasant day was spent.

Temperance Hall.—The usual weekly temperance meeting in connection with the New South Wales Alliance was held on last Wednesday evening, the chair being occupied by Mr. David M'Beath. There was a good attendance, when the inclement state of the weather is taken into consideration. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Cavanough, Perry, and Salisbury, and a recitation was given by Mr. Cane, jun.

The Constitutional Crisis in South Australia.—The present crisis in the Legislative Council (observes the *S. A. Register*) was discussed by both branches of the Legislature on Thursday, and the proceedings served to bring into greater prominence the extreme mischief produced by the unconstitutional action of the Government. In the Upper House, when the motion standing in Mr. Morgan's name was called on, the mover asked and obtained leave to make two alterations—the one intended to correct an unintentional misstatement of fact, and the other to substitute the following for the prayer of the address as originally printed:—"The Legislative Council, therefore, respectfully calls your Excellency's attention to the matters above set forth, and requests your Excellency to withhold your sanction from any course which may be suggested by your advisers with a view of coercing the Legislative Council." Sir Henry Ayers then asked that the motion might be considered in committee, or that it might be put paragraph by paragraph. He also declaimed loudly against the injustice of proceeding with the discussion at once and not allowing him time to prepare an answer. The Chief Secretary certainly put his case in what was intended to be a very telling manner. The misfortune, however, is that, as is not unusual with him, he trusted to his imagination for his facts, and made up by vehement assertion for the lack of argument. The Council, however, extended to him a consideration which he has not always shown to them, and the discussion was adjourned until next Wednesday. Under the circumstances the Council did well to grant to the Chief Secretary this concession, and it will probably be found more convenient in the end that the address should be put paragraph by paragraph.

The Land Law and the Coming Elections.—During the coming elections in Sydney (observes the *Goulburn Herald* of Wednesday) where the actual working of the land laws is not seen, and where other issues come more prominently before the bulk of the people, it is possible that the proposed change of our land policy will have little to do with the results of the polling. In many districts associations are being formed with the special view of influencing the course of legislation upon the land question, and people are not likely to be indifferent to the matter; and candidates who would have the electors believe that the issue was of no consequence must have but a poor opinion of the intelligence of those they seek to represent. It may perhaps be found that the free selectors' associations will not in every case be able to secure or to return candidates who hold exactly their views upon all points; but there is no doubt they will insist upon a clear and full expression of the views of each candidate in their neighbourhoods; and attaching, as they do, supreme importance to the land law and its administration, they will be disposed to regard those who deny the exigency of the matter that led to the defeat of the late Administration either as very silly or as very untruthful persons.

A Bullock Bitten by a Snake.—On Saturday last the *Kiama Reporter* states a valuable working bullock, the property of Mr. Ulrick, of Broger's Creek, was bitten by one of the species known as the brown snake, but happily no ill effects followed. It appears that whilst Mr. Ulrick was driving the bullock in question yoked with another one, he observed the reptile which was about five feet in length just in front of his team, too close to avoid contact, and immediately upon the animal placing its foot upon his snakeship, it sprang up and seized the ox by the nose, and so firmly did it keep its hold that it only released it after the bullock had given a violent shake of the head to get rid of its assailant. Every preparation was made to cure the bite, but "Redman" suffered only a little drowsiness.

Supply and Dissolution.—On the course recently taken by the Governor with regard to giving a dissolution only on condition of Supply being granted, the *South Australian Register* observes:—"It appears to us that the original mistake was in making the obtaining of Supply a *sine quâ non*. The effect of this was practically to concede to the House the power to say whether there should be a dissolution or not—a prerogative which certainly does not vest in it, but in the Governor. Again, it appears to us to be an injudicious course, because it seems to raise the doubt whether, a dissolution having been allowed, the Parliament will pass supplies—a duty which, with regard to the English Parliament, it is, we believe, always taken for granted they will not neglect. The further difficulty is now created by the Governor of New South Wales having to retreat from his former position, that there is an appearance of injustice in those cases where a dissolution has on former occasions been hampered with this objectionable proviso. There is the danger, too, this precedent having been made, that the House will expect it to be followed in the future, and it is not difficult to see that that may lead to most awkward complications. The majority in an Assembly are never eager for a dissolution, and if it is understood that they can avert it by obstinately refusing to grant supplies, they will be able to wield a power which does not constitutionally belong to them."

Charge of Obtaining Money by Valueless Cheques.—At the Wagga Police Court, on the 2nd instant (as reported in the *Express*), Edward Chalcombe was charged with obtaining money by means of a valueless cheque from Mr. George Wallett, of Wallacetown, on the 24th ultimo. George Wallett deposed that defendant met him at Gain's public-house, North Wagga, on the 20th instant; he professed to have missed the coach, and witness, at his request, having a vehicle with him, drove defendant to witness's house, at Wallacetown, on the following Saturday morning; on Monday, remarking that his funds were getting low, he asked witness for a blank cheque; witness gave prisoner a cheque of the A. J. S. Bank, and he said that was his bank, and filled up the cheque in witness's presence for £3, and presented it to be cashed; witness cashed the cheque, giving the prisoner £2 19s., deducting 1s. for drinks; he remained at witness's house as a guest, and the cheque was sent into the bank and returned marked "No funds"; on speaking to the defendant about it, he said "That is humbug, there was £27 and £17 paid in to my credit the other day;" he then called for a sheet of paper to write to Mr. Garland, who, he said, held a lien for him on some sheep, amounting to about £150; the letter was sent, and witness saw Mr. Garland's reply, by which it appeared that gentleman knew nothing about the matter. The evidence of Mr. Anderson, ledger-keeper at the bank, having been taken, defendant was committed to take his trial at the Circuit Court.

Narrow Escape of an Infant from being Burned to Death.—On Sunday evening, about nine o'clock (the *Goulburn Herald* reports) as a young man named John Rolson, an engine-cleaner, was passing Mr. Bond's private residence adjoining Hunt and Co.'s cash stores, his attention was directed to the glare of fire in Mr. Bond's bedroom; and after satisfying himself that there could be no one in the room, and that a fire was raging, he forced an entrance, followed by another man. In the bedroom they found the drapery of the bed in flames and the room full of smoke. In their endeavours to drag the burning clothes from the bed a child about six weeks of age was incautiously dragged on to the ground. It was not till then that the rescuers were aware of the presence of the little one, whose life may thus be said to have been saved. The flames were soon extinguished and all danger at an end, though it is evident that had it not been for the timely aid of Rolson more damage would have resulted. The origin of the fire was a lighted candle being placed too near the bed.

Suicide by Poison.—The *Ballarat Courier* reports that another determined suicide has to be recorded—the victim in this instance being a man named Robert Chalmers, a carpenter, residing off Main-street, Ballarat. The deceased had been given to intemperance for some time, and was on several occasions in a desponding mood. On Friday afternoon he was observed by his wife drinking the contents of a cup. His wife attempted to snatch it out of his hand, but, thinking the act was merely intended to frighten her, took no further notice of it. Chalmers, however, later in the evening became ill, and on Sunday morning he expired. The arsenic, which was the cause of the deceased's death, had been obtained nearly three months ago from Mr. Parker, chemist, of Main-street, the person who obtained it being Mr. Borch, in whose employ the deceased had formerly been. Chalmers stated that he required it to destroy vermin. An inquest was held on the body, when a verdict was returned that the deceased poisoned himself whilst in a state of temporary insanity. The deceased, besides his wife, leaves a grown-up family, several of whom are married.

The Late Shocking Murder near Tuena.—A magisterial inquiry (says the *Bathurst Times*), was held at Victoria Flat, fifteen miles from Tuena, on 27th September, by Mr. T. A. Smith, P.M., of Trunkey, on the body of a miner, Laidlaw Nagy, who had been murdered on the night of the 24th September by his mate, Daniel Donaghoe. It appeared from the evidence of Mrs. Haw that deceased, on the morning of the 24th, came to her house and borrowed a tomahawk, saying he wanted to cut a root of a tree that was growing in the claim; he also said that his mate (a hired man) was not well, and wanted money, and that he (deceased) would go to Peelwood and get money and discharge him. No one saw deceased again alive, but on Tuesday morning Donaghoe called on Mrs Haw and said he had murdered the old man, and he had the tomahawk at the time in his belt. Mrs. Haw told a man, working near, what had been told her; he saw Donaghoe, and asked what was the matter. He (Donaghoe) said, "What are you going to do with the carcase of the old man? I can't remain in the hut any longer with it." Information was then taken to sergeant Cotter. Donaghoe cleared out, taking a double-barrelled pistol with him and Nagy's dog. He was followed some three hours after by the police and arrested. Donaghoe does not deny the murder, but says deceased "put a spell upon him, and that he would die for his religion." Deceased was about 50 years old, and had a wife and family at Cootamundra. Donaghoe is about 40, and came from Ireland in the Lady M'Donnell, in 1859, and had been a farm labourer about Bathurst. He lived with Mr. Geary, at the White Rock; Mr. Denny, at Glanmire; Mr. Martin Ryan, Mr. Gordon, at Poor Man's Hollow; and Mr. Ward, at Teapot Swamp. Donaghoe was, on the 28th, committed for trial (by the Tuena Bench) at the Circuit Court, to be held at Goulburn on the 8th proximo.

The Working Men's Association in Bathurst.—The committee of the above society (says the *Western Independent*) is losing no unnecessary time in getting into working order. A number of additional names are continually being added to the list of members, and it is expected that much good will ultimately result from the work being done. At the last meeting of the committee it was unanimously agreed to send a representative to Sydney to be present at the meeting of the free selectors' delegates, on the 15th of the present month, at the Temperance Hall, and A. B. Rae, president of the Bathurst Working Men's Association, consented to attend the meeting as the Bathurst representative.

Exciting Scene in a Mine.—An exciting scene (says the correspondent of the *Otago Daily Times*), occurred at the Caledonian mine, Thames, on the 17th September. At half-past 9 it became reported that gas had burst into the Caledonian shaft, smothering several men. At 10 a.m. a large assemblage of miners with anxious countenances at the mine betokened the sad nature of the event. Three poor fellows are supposed to be lying dead below—Webber, W. Brache, and Treziseis. At half-past 10, Mr. Walker, manager of the Kurunui; Bunny, foreman; and Irwin have gone down the Caledonian shaft to the rescue. The gas appears to have burst from the Pumping Association's shaft. It was discovered at 3 o'clock this morning by the association shift. The three unfortunate men commenced the shift at 7 this morning. The greatest anxiety is felt for the result. At a quarter to 11 the rescued party came up the shaft without success. At 400 feet the gas put the light out. They hurried up; could not reach the 4-feet level, where the men were. At ten minutes to 11 they rescued Treziseis. The bell is unexpectedly ringing a signal below. Down goes the cage. There is breathless excitement. Treziseis is hauled up in a ramping delirium, and is conveyed to Grahamstown. 10.55.—The following volunteers have again made a perilous descent:—Moorecroft, Dudley, and T. Radford. At 11.15 another man is saved—insensible, but alive. The heroic two were lowered again—a candle before them. They reach No. 4 level, and meet Brache staggering along the drive. He was carried to the cage. Brave men are down again after Webber. At 11.30 despair rests on every countenance when the cage rises to the surface without poor Webber. Radford traced him along No. 4 level; saw Webber lying on his stomach, with his face to the floor, within 8 feet of the association's shaft—the source of gas—evidently dead. Radford was compelled to leave. A more desperate attempt to recover the body is to be made. Radford, Merion, Leith, and Morrison bravely volunteered. An iron rod hook is being hurriedly made by a blacksmith. At 11.50 down they go. At 12 o'clock the signal is given to lift. 12.4.—Pull up quicker. 12.6.—Quicker, quicker. 12.9.—Amid painful excitement five men appear in the cage; the fifth is Webber writhing, suffocating, and struggling with death. There are many exclamations of thanksgiving. A meeting was held to consider the desirability of giving some public testimony to the men who so gallantly rescued three miners from the Caledonian mine on Monday, during an influx of carbonic acid gas. A large committee was appointed and subscriptions are to be collected. The names of the men who distinguished themselves in rescuing their mates at the peril of their own lives are Radford, Leith, Morrison, and Irwin. The three men rescued are recovering. One was several hours in the bad air insensible in one of the chambers, and Irwin made a dash into the chamber and dragged out the almost inanimate body. Inquiry as to how the mine became flooded with gas while men were allowed to be working is demanded. As mining inspectorship is in abeyance, there appears to be no person authorized to make the inquiry.

The Moonta Copper Mine.—The sixteenth annual report of this mine, which is to be submitted at the next meeting of the shareholders (says the *S. A. Register*), confirms the statement we have already made that, owing to the continued depression in the copper market, the directors have since June last "curtailed the operations at the mine so far as the raising of the richer ores is concerned," and gives reasons for the apprehension that there may be a cessation of dividends for some little time to come. For the six months ending with September 20 there has been very little diminution in the production of ore, the figures being 10,274 tons, averaging 20 per cent. of pure copper; but this, although yielding a profit above working expenses, has been insufficient to justify the continuance of the usual dividend. At the beginning of the half-year there were 3997 tons of ore on hand, so that the directors have had during the period under review a total quantity of 14,271 tons available for sale. Of this 10,480 tons have been disposed of to the Wallaroo Company under the current agreement with that company for £102,258 4s. 2d. The working expenses were £93,186 5s. 6d., leaving a net profit of £9071 18s. 8d. The balance to the credit of profit and loss, taking into account the plant and machinery, which are valued at £171,458 4s. 11d., and the ore on hand, estimated at £37,910, is £159,274 18s. 11d. Mr. H. R. Hancock, the superintendent, contributes a report of the work that is going on in twenty-seven shaft, and from this we gather that the yield varies from one ton to seven tons per fathom, with a richness ranging from 12 to 28 per cent. The company's establishment consists of 1673 persons, including 946 miners, 93 mechanics 370 labourers, 246 boys, and 18 officers.

HEAVY RAINFALL IN THE METROPOLIS.

It is seldom that Sydney is visited with such heavy showers of rain as those which fell at intervals during the course of yesterday. It had been showery the previous day and night, but early in the morning it set in for a thorough soaking rain, which continued almost without a break until the time of our going to press this morning. The drops of water were so large and came down with such force that umbrellas and oilskins were of little service, and the rain poured down so fast that the gutters in the streets were utterly incapable of carrying off the accumulated water. In many portions of the city the gully shafts soon became choked by the quantity of sand and street detritus washed into them, and the consequence was that the crowns of the streets were in places ankle deep in water. This was notably the case in the hollow of Hunter-street, where the drainage from either side of Pitt-street accumulated, and finding no outlet, in the course of a few minutes covered the whole of the roadway and the pavement on either side. The piece of land at the Circular Quay and opposite the Custom House was covered with several inches of water. At the Haymarket the rush of water down the different gutters from the neighbouring streets soon flooded the whole of the low-lying land, and having no place of escape until it had perfectly covered George-street to a depth of several inches, it gradually rose until it completely submerged the floors of many of the surrounding houses. The new block of houses, known as the City buildings were hemmed in from from the street on account of the depth of water on all sides, and residents who have lived in the vicinity of the Haymarket for years say that it is a very long time since they witnessed George-street and the immediate vicinity so completely submerged. In one part the water had risen so high as to carry away accumulations of hay and chaff, which could be seen floating out of a produce store. The cellars of some of the houses were full of water, but the amount of damage done is not thought to have been very considerable. In three or four places, the main sewer which runs down Pitt-street was burst up through the force of the water upon the crown. This has been attributed to the fact that, at the time the rains were heaviest, the tide was nearly at its highest, and thus the storm waters were kept back. At Macquarie-place, the pressure on the top of the sewer running out at Fort Macquarie was so great as to raise a large iron trap which covers one of the brick gullies leading to the sewer, and not only did it raise the iron plate, but it also forced away the ballasting and metal stones on the road. The tank stream has not suffered any serious injury, although some of the smaller sewers for carrying off the water are more or less damaged. It is impossible to estimate the amount of street sweepings and other *debris* which during the course of yesterday were washed down into the harbour; for, although the Corporation carts went round to clear the gutters, the rush of water over the ridge of the streets was such as to fill them again with sand and small pieces of metal in a very short space of time. At the outlets of the different sewers at Woolloomooloo and Rushcutter Bay, at the Circular Quay and in Darling Harbour, the water was discoloured for a considerable distance from their mouths, by the quantity of dirt that had been deposited in the harbour. Not only in the city was the rain exceeding heavy, but it is spoken of as having come down in "sheets," in some of the suburbs, where it has washed away portions of gutters and roadways. The rain is, no doubt, the best scavenger that visits the city, but if it clears our streets of impurities, it is only to wash them into the harbour, where they make themselves none the less disagreeable.

The lightning last night was of the worst description and very vivid, and one peal of thunder in particular, about 8 o'clock, shook almost every house in the city by its detonation. We have not heard of any damage from the electricity.

The present unsettled weather appears to be confined to the coast. At 9 a.m., yesterday, it was showery on the coast from Gabo Island to Newcastle, with a heavy sea coming in: but the quantity of rain at Cape George (Jervis Bay) was only 0·12, at Wollongong 0·86, at Sydney 0·75, and at Newcastle 0·44. At 9.45, however, it began to rain in Sydney very heavily, with occasional peals of thunder and flashes of lightning in the south-west and west; the wind varying between S.S.W. and S.W., with a velocity of about twenty miles per hour; and by 11 o'clock 1·10 inch of rain had fallen—a quantity which represents the very extraordinary rate of about 20 inches per day. The heaviest downpour of rain ever recorded in Sydney in one day was on the 25th February, 1873, when 8·90 inches fell in eight hours and a-half—just about the same rate as that at which the rain fell yesterday morning; but at South Head two records exist of upwards of 20 inches having fallen in twenty-four hours. The heaviest downpour of rain ever recorded in Australia occurred on the 18th March, 1871, at Newcastle, when 10·61 inches fell in two hours and a-half.

In Brisbane and in Melbourne fine and clear weather prevailed yesterday.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—In speaking last week at Newtown, it appears that I underestimated the school attendance in Victoria. I had not seen the last report of the Education Department there, and I took the number in average attendance in State schools (81,154) from an abstract of Professor Pearson's late report, given in a Victorian journal styled *The Teacher*. Professor Pearson's report came out after the departmental report, and he must have had all the official data before him. In the latter document the average attendance is given as 106,758, but there is clear evidence that that number cannot be arrived at in the same way as average attendance is made out in this colony. Under the head of "Number of children in average attendance throughout the year," there is given for "State schools and State night schools 103,026," and for "Capitation schools 5788," making a total of 108,814; but the next line runs "Deduct for schools closed in favour of other schools 2056," leaving a balance as above of 106,758. No such deduction could be called for or would be admissible under our system, unless in the impossible case of children being actually present and entered in two different schools on the same forenoon or the same afternoon; for in our averages the two parts of the day are taken separately. The teacher, in making up his averages, can deal only with those present, and he is not permitted to make any allowances on any account, or to omit any school day, even though his school may be all but emptied by bad weather or other causes; and such circumstances keep down the averages considerably. I am inclined to think that Professor Pearson's number is more likely to be the average in Victoria according to our method of computing than the official number, but the precise facts seem hard to attain.

Then I stated that the free State-schools of Victoria had killed the private elementary schools. That fact has been generally asserted in Victoria, and it could scarcely be otherwise in respect of what are called "adventure schools;" but it is quite true (although it escaped my memory at the time, and I had not the report to refer to) that many of the old Denominational schools have been carried on after being deprived of State-aid. These are the schools chiefly that now figure as private schools, and the gross attendance at which is said to be 28,938. But in Victoria the average attendance is usually less than half the enrolment. Let us take exactly half, or 14,469, to add to the 81,154 given by Professor Pearson, and we get 95,623, or a small fraction better than 1 in 9 of the population, being slightly better than the rate in New South Wales. In comparing the two colonies it should be remembered that our smaller population covers a much larger surface, so that it is considerably more difficult to get all the children collected into schools.

While I have pen in hand, I am tempted to enter upon another matter connected with schools. Of late years I have been struck with the changed attitude of the *Herald* in regard to the educational system of this colony, and to the Council by which it is administered. Formerly it was very friendly, now it is something of the reverse. I do not say that this is inconsistent; because newspapers as well as individuals must be allowed to change their opinions with advancing experience, and the *Herald* has evidently come to the conclusion that our system requires to be reformed. But a leading influential journal like the *Herald* should, above all things, be *fair*. It should even be magnanimous towards persons and institutions that in its view are falling behind the times, and require to be displaced. Now, in criticising our educational system and results, if the strictures of the *Herald* were always fair and just, we should have no reason to complain; we should have to submit humbly and endeavour to amend; but it seems to me (and to some others also) that these criticisms are not always fair. I do not imagine there is ever any *intentional* unfairness—please to understand that—but there appears to be such a bias as leads occasionally into error. Refer, for example, to a leading article on last Friday, where a comparison is made between school advancement in England and in this colony, greatly to the disadvantage of the latter. The passage is somewhat obscure, but as it is stated that England has gained more than 60 per cent. on the population, while we have gained less than 2 per cent., the idea conveyed to most of your readers would be that England is advancing more than thirty times faster than we are—which is simply incredible. That may be explained away by the mode of statement; but nothing will explain away the careless assertion that "the report of the Council for the present year states that our increase in school accommodation for the last ten years has not exceeded twenty schools a year." The report of the Council states nothing of the kind. It states that the net increase of schools in ten years is 504, or more than 50 per annum. New Public school buildings have increased at the rate of 20 per annum, but that is a very different matter.

In the *Herald* of 27th August, there is a leader on the Victorian Education Report. In that report the school population is estimated at 196,000. In New South Wales you say it is "probably about 160,000:" but what reason have you for supposing that New South Wales is so much more prolific in children than Victoria? According to the ratio of the population, we ought to have only 147,000, and this of course would leave a smaller balance not at school.

In the same article there occurs a mistake for which you may be excused. "In this colony," you say, "military drill does not form a separate branch of instruction." We have had it longer, I think, than Victoria, and at present the Council employs seven military instructors who attend about 100 schools; but through some oversight this feature of our system has not been mentioned in the Council's annual reports. In the general report of the inspectors for the Sydney district, however, appended to the Council's report for 1871, these words occur—"The introduction of military drill into our schools during the year cannot fail to raise the character of the order." It is noticeable that you have frequently quoted from these general reports of inspectors when the points told against the Council. This point you may have overlooked.

If you turn back to 1st June you will find an editorial notice of Sir John Robertson's speech at South Creek. Certain statistics which he adduced from the unpublished report are quoted, and you add—"This statement is full of errors." Then follows a jumble of figures and questions, in which not a single statement made by Sir John Robertson is proved to be wrong. The error in estimating the decennial increase of the population is yours, not Sir John's. Then, in regard to the enrolment for the first quarter of 1867 and for the whole of 1876, about which so much has been said, the comparison of the two as a correct index of advancement may be fairly objected to, but the returns are correct; so many enrolled in the one period, so many in the other, and the one number is 132 per cent. greater than the other. To obtain a more unexceptionable measure of educational progress, the total enrolment for 1866 should, if possible, have been given to compare with that for 1876, but, unfortunately, the full records of the former year were never published. A fair comparison may now be made between the first quarter of 1867 and the first quarter of 1877, the enrolments being 47,663 and 79,468 respectively, the gain is 67 per cent.

I have observed from time to time, in the *Herald*, other examples of scant justice meted to the Council of Education, but cannot at present lay my hands upon them. It may be admitted that occasionally the *Herald* gives the Council a friendly pat, but the general impression made upon myself and some others is that of late it has administered unfriendly kicks a deal oftener. This impression may, no doubt, have been produced more by the tone of your correspondents than by your own articles, although both contribute to it. These correspondents are certainly allowed abundant latitude; but surely it is only to a clergyman, who reads the ninth commandment officially every Sunday, that you could concede the right to publish such words as the following (*Herald*, 27th September):—"The Council has been doing strange things of late to bring its own great deeds before the public, and in the attempt it has wilfully persisted in calculating absurdly untrue statistics."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. SMITH.

University, October 1.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR WAVERLEY AND BONDI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—It is to me a subject of considerable surprise that no further attempt has been made to establish a Public school in the suburb of Waverley. There is a large adult population, with the usual proportion of children, located in the above suburb, and among them are a number of labourers and working men, who cannot afford to pay for private tuition. The nearest Public school is that at Paddington; and it is altogether too far to send young children, and, in summer time, even children of advanced age. Trusting that some steps will be taken to establish a Public school, in which I shall be happy to assist,

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

OLD MORTALITY.

HILL END.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Paxton's mine just at present forms the main topic of mining talk. It is said to be in a most dangerous condition as to both its shafts, so much so indeed as to necessitate the discharge of all hands till repairs can be effected. The north shaft is choked with mullock from the stulls between it and the Star of Peace boundary, the whole having run from the bottom to the bottom of the downright. The south shaft has collapsed through all its length to such an extent as to have caused the ladders to overhang in many places. To repair the north shaft would need some four months' work, and an outlay of about as many hundreds. The south shaft would need a large outlay to restore it. The eastern shaft was supposed to be upon Stevens' vein, but a recent survey shows the vein to have been mistaken, as the shaft is between 20 and 30 feet east of where it ought to be. However, these are not matters of very grave importance, as time and money can set them right; and as the appearance of the veins is most encouraging in the bottom, I believe they may be pronounced payable. A present inconvenience may be overlooked in the prospect of a future gain.

The last time I was at the Star of Peace, I was shown some nice stones from the bottom, those from the Hanging Wall vein being the best. From the middle, or original Star vein, the stones showed more gold than has been seen there for a long time, and were of a more solid character—altogether better looking. From the blow in the Crown Prince United the gold was coarse. It must be understood that the blow I now refer to is the continuation of Fischer-Beard's, otherwise Hermann's Blow, into that part of the C. P. N., originally known as Oxon's, which must not be confounded with what is known as Mathersen's Blow, on the north side of the claim, the locality from which the trial crushing that gave so poor a result was taken. Hermann's Blow, unfortunately for the Star of Peace, has been cut in a poor place, but that gold is not far away cannot be doubted for an instant. As I have several times pointed out, there are what I believe to be the indications or at least three runs of gold in the Star of Peace main shaft similar to that last taken by the company from Meyer's claim, and at a deeper level from their own (these shoots dip to the south at about 45°). The fountain head of these is the blow in question, and as they stretch away from it south they gradually become poorer and eventually die out. The gold Hermann's tributers have been lately unearthing, is the fountain head of Meyer's last shoot. I look then for at least three more deposits like the one Hermann's has cleaned out; in fact, I may say I look for a succession of them as far as we like to go down in search thereof. I believe that by the aid of what I have already alluded to—the indications of runs in the Star—their precise depth can be determined. To do this is no business of mine. I simply throw out the suggestion, and repeat my confident expectation of gold at no great distance.

Hermann's shareholders (tributers) are getting more hopeful. They have, as already reported, knocked off all hands but four, who are now sinking, prospecting on the vein about the blow. Already the vein shows improvement and it is not at all improbable that they may cut another deposit similar to the last.

The result of the crushing of the Lombard-street tributers' quartz has been most unfortunate—not enough to pay the battery charges—I believe about 1½ dwt. per ton.

The Monte Christo trial crushing was very poor. The Paxton's new vein supplied it, and the result seems to indicate that that vein is useless. The manager of this mine having baled out the water, has started to cross-cut west a few feet below the water level, at a part where it is anticipated something payable has been left.

The Prince of Wales, let on tribute, on the head of Specimen Gully, will soon be in a position to show the true value of their late discovery. They have now sunk the perpendicular shaft down to the level of their cross-cut, which it reaches about 7 feet in front of the vein, and have started to drive north and south along the vein.

The Water-Works, or Just-in-Time claim, also let on tribute by the Dragon Company, have sunk for the same vein, and have cut it, carrying gold, but only a mere thread at the depth at which they have cut it. They are cross-cutting west for another vein, showing upon the surface, and believed to be gold-bearing.

The Cornelian tributers propose crushing about next Monday. Since my last report they have been busily stoping down the north stope below the upper level, and also N. and S. from the shaft. They have also been filling the stull on their south boundary, as a security for the Frenchman's Workings, the tributers in the latter being about to square down their boundary, and their gunzies being carried wider there would otherwise be a likelihood of the hanging wall coming away and ruining the Cornelian stull.

This morning I had the pleasure of learning that the Star of Peace Company had cut good gold in their tribute area—the Crown Prince United. The facts so far as I can yet learn, are these. On Hermann's, or Fischer-Beard's Blow (it is known by either name), they have lately been sinking from the 470-feet, at which level they cut it. They have accomplished 12 feet, and in taking down the quartz find the Hanging Wall vein 18 inches thick, and carrying gold, good gold, right through it for three feet long, and towards the south end of the blow. Speaking generally, the mass of quartz is called "the Blow," which, it must be remembered, consists of the Star of Peace Vein; a large column of quartz, lying against and west of it, and absorbing it; and the Hanging Wall vein, at varying distances to the eastward, running north in a generally like direction, and dying out against the large column of quartz, the true blow; with, lastly, a sort of vein running north from the north-east corner of the blow, as though it were the continuation of the Star vein, but apparently only an offshoot, which eventually perishes in the "country." The whole of these in the C.P.U. have hitherto been jumbled into one, but now the Hanging Wall vein, so far as I can understand, is assuming a separate existence. I expect to be able to give better news next week.

I learn that the amalgamation of the Great Western, Undaunted, the Guiding Star, and the Rose of England is an accomplished fact. It only now wants Johnson's and Rapps' to be added, to make a splendid mining area. In these amalgamations lie the hope of success for the future. Such a piece of land as this would make would be worthy the attention of capitalists. It may now be said, that so far as the rich veins are concerned, two companies hold the hill. Those which still maintain their individuality, must look to the west for further results.—October 2.

A Rob Roy Canoe on the Macquarie River.—The suitability of the light canoe for the shallow rivers and creeks of Australia is unquestionable, and many a pleasant day might be spent canoeing up and down these water courses. We learn from the *Bathurst Times*, that Mr. G. A. Wray, on the occasion of a recent visit to Sydney, purchased a canoe, which was sent to Bathurst. It was decided that the trial trip should be made on Tuesday, and by appointment a number of our citizens met in the afternoon, at the Denison Bridge. Mr. M'Kenzie sculled along the stream to the bend below Waddell, Brothers' fellmongering establishment, a distance of about a mile. It was found that there was plenty of water for the canoe to float in, except at the fords, where it had to be pulled over without its occupant. The down trip was comparatively easy work, but in coming against the current, it was, of course, not quite so easy. Several gentlemen who witnessed the proceedings were so gratified at the success of the affair, that they have intimated their intention of obtaining canoes, and very probably Mr. Wray's action in this matter will lead to the formation of a "Rob Roy" club in Bathurst.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS TO AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS REGARDED AS HOPELESS.

London, September 26.

The *Daily News*' and other special correspondents report that the greatest discontent and discouragement prevail at Russian headquarters; and that the success of the Russians is regarded as hopeless unless there is a change in the personnel of the staff.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

London, September 26.

The siege of Plevna is at a standstill for want of shovels.

London, September 27.

The losses of the Russians and Roumanians before Plevna have been ascertained to be 21,000, not 27,000 as previously reported.

Operations in Bulgaria are retarded by rains.

An unofficial report states that the Russian centre before Plevna was attacked on the 25th instant, and defeated with very heavy loss.

The Russians have been compelled to fall back south of Jogdyi, with heavy losses.

London, September 28.

The forces under Ismail Pasha and General Tergukasoff had a severe contest, lasting nine hours. The result was indecisive.

Chefket Pasha is intrenched before Orchanie.

HUNGARY AND THE WAR.

London, September 28.

The President informed the Hungarian Council that the triple alliance involved Hungary in an obligation in regard to the Eastern Question.

THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

London, September 28.

The fund for the relief of the sufferers by the Indian famine has reached to £270,000. £200,600 has been remitted to India.

COMMERCIAL.

London, September 28.

The wheat market is weaker. There is no Australian here. Adelaide nominal at 66s. to 68s.; New Zealand 52s. to 56s.

Copper is unchanged.

Tin is quoted at £64 10s.

New Zealand hemp, sound, £27.

THE PENGE MYSTERY.

London, September 26.

In the Penge case a verdict of wilful murder has been returned, and all four prisoners—namely, Louis Staunton, husband of the murdered woman, Patrick Staunton and his wife, and Alice Rhodes, sister of Mrs. Patrick Staunton—have been sentenced to death.

SHIPPING.

London, September 28.

Arrived.—Rosaria [?].

Sailed.—Hankow (s.), for Melbourne, September 24; the Cuzco (s.), for Melbourne and Sydney, sailed yesterday.

THE MAIL VIA TORRES STRAITS.

[By Telegraph.]

Brisbane, Thursday.

The following are passengers by the E. and A. M. Company's mail steamer Somerset, which arrived at Cooktown last evening:—

For Sydney: Mr. and Mrs. Duncan and family, Earl of Lewes, Messrs. Prescott and Chapman.

For Brisbane: Mrs. West, Mrs. Eltevown, Messrs. R. H. Harland, C. Williams, E. M. Royds, C. Eagles.

For Melbourne: Messrs. Vernon Harcourt, Lude, and Vansittart.

The Somerset left Hongkong on September 5th, and Singapore on the 15th, and encountered strong head winds and heavy sea throughout.

Cargo.—For Sydney: 1500 packages of tea, 1800 bags rice, and usual sundries. For Melbourne: 5000 packages of tea, and the usual produce.

Advices are to August 7th, but they are unimportant.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

COOTAMUNDRA.

Thursday.

The Free Selectors' Association, at their monthly meeting, held to-day, elected Mr. Henry Ferrier as their delegate to the Sydney Conference, and passed the following resolution:—"That, in view of the assembling in Sydney of a conference of delegates representing the Free Selectors' Association of the colony, this association declares its opinion that the proposed alliance between the Working Men's Defence Association and the free selectors is not a desirable one, for the following reasons:—1st. Because the special object of the Free Selectors' Association is to obtain a reform of the laws bearing upon the land and its administration. 2nd. Because certain principles enunciated in the manifesto of the Working Men's Defence Association are considered unpatriotic and selfish, and consequently not calculated to promote the advancement of the colony. 3rd. That the objectionable features in the working men's manifesto are payment of members of Parliament, anti-immigration, and protection."

HAY.

Thursday.

Woodbridge and Lord, charged with stealing Illilawa cattle, have been committed for trial at the Deniliquin Circuit Court. Bail was refused to Woodbridge. Lord was admitted to bail in two sureties of £100 each, himself in £200.

Wool is coming in fast. The river is 5 feet 7 inches above summer level.

The weather is warm and calm.

MOLONG.

Thursday.

Rain is threatening. The crops look exceedingly well.

MUDGEE.

Thursday.

At the inquest held to-day on the late fire at the Town-hall a verdict was returned that it was caused by a foul chimney. The jury added a rider to the effect that the conflagration showed the necessity which existed for a fire brigade in Mudgee.

WAGGA WAGGA.

Thursday.

Peter Murdick, at the Circuit Court (second day's sitting), yesterday, was found guilty of the murder of Henry Ford, whose body was found in the river near the town last March with skull battered in. The trial lasted the whole day, concluding about midnight, when sentence of death was passed. The criminal by these is likely to occupy two days more.

BRISBANE.

Thursday.

The Mayor will convene a meeting next week in reference to the Indian famine.

A Mercantile Rowing Club is in course of formation.

A woollen factory is to be opened at Ipswich on the 16th.

MELBOURNE.

Thursday.

The Legislative Assembly was last night engaged on the Mining on Private Property Bill and the Contagious Diseases Bill. The Government declined to refer the latter to a select committee, but offered to appoint a Royal Commission to collect evidence during the recess.

In the Assembly this evening the Stock Tax was moved by Mr. Berry, who said it was a fair and just impost against which he has not heard a single argument. He reiterated his previous statement that instead of increasing the price of meat the probabilities were the other way. An amendment was inserted exempting calves under six months old. It was pointed out that while the landholders were called upon to pay a tax on their land they would be more than remunerated by the increased price of sheep, and that the people would have to pay it. Ultimately the motion imposing the tax was carried by 38 to 22.

The first section of the Gippsland railway from Oakleigh to Bunyip is to be opened to-morrow.

Nearly £7000 is to be remitted to Madras to-day through the Oriental Bank towards the Famine Relief Fund.

Further steps are being taken towards the erection of a second lighthouse on King's Island. A party from the Works Department leaves for there on Monday.

An attempt was made by a man named Lucius Bowden to obtain from the Oriental Bank £500 by means of a forged cheque on the Mutual Building Society. The fraud was discovered, and Bowden was given into custody.

A warrant has been issued for the apprehension of a Chinaman named Jem Ah Gee, whose estate was compulsorily sequestrated, and who has absconded with £1500.

The R. M. S. Siam took 40,012 oz. of gold, 208,223 sovereigns, and a fair complement of passengers.

Frank Hampson, late secretary of the Eye and Ear Hospital, has been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

There is a strong demand for Patna rice, stocks being much reduced; holders are asking £20 in bond.

There is no wheat offering.

Mr. Curtis Reid has been appointed paid secretary of the Melbourne Cricket Club.

The weather is magnificent.

Sailing.—City of Melbourne (s.), for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

Thursday.

His Excellency Sir William Jervois opens the Model Schools at Willunga, on Monday. In connection with these schools the Commercial Travellers Association has purchased for £150 a perpetual free scolarship.

The estimated revenue for the quarter is £359,490, of which the Customs reached £130,000; land sales, £94,000.

Mr. Morgan's motion for the presentation of an address to the Governor in regard to the crisis has been carried in the Legislative Council.

In the Assembly, Mr. Colton moved for two months' supply, to the amount of £224,000. Mr. Boucaut moved the reduction of the sum by one-half, one month's supply. A warm discussion thereupon arose. It is likely the amendment will be carried.

Venus is scratched for all engagements, including the Maiden Cup.

The Land Bill has passed through the Assembly.

Barry and Co.'s tender for the Port Augusta railway has been accepted.

The navvies on the Gladstone railway struck for one shilling per day extra, which the employers conceded, and the strike has ended.

The Soper Rifle.—The *South Australian Register* states that a Soper rifle has been sent out to the authorities in Adelaide, for inspection, as a weapon superior to the Martini-Henry; but judging from the breech-block action and comparing the construction of both rifles, the balance seems to be in favour of the Martini-Henry for simplicity and quickness of loading. The Soper rifle has been credited with having been loaded and fired 60 times a minute; but outwardly it does not bear the same appearance of simple construction and safety that the Martini-Henry does, as it has an unprotected lever on the right-hand side of the lock-plate for throwing out the breech-block, and the block itself, unlike the other weapon, projects considerably both above and at the side of the barrel. The breech-block does not fall down as in the Martini-Henry system, but is thrown to one side by means of a lever fixed at the side of the rifle; and in this to an ordinary observer exists the chief objection, as anything touching the lever may throw the block out. In the Martini-Henry the lever is underneath, and therefore better protected. The barrel is similar to a Henry, and in itself is unexceptionable, and the weapon generally is beautifully finished. After the lever has been dropped it leaves the barrel open for the cartridge, which has to be pushed in, whereas in the Martini-Henry the cartridge slides down a grooved falling breech block, and the action of loading seems much simpler in the latter. Probably on trial the Soper may be found to discharge the greatest number of shot in a given time, but in appearance it is certainly not the simplest weapon.

Charge of Murder against an Ex-Policeman.—A telegram from Hokitika to the *New Zealand Herald*, dated 26th ultimo, states that the police have arrested a man named Thomas Ryan, formerly police officer in Dunedin, on the charge of murdering Daniels, the miner, whose body was found at Kumara a few days ago. It is said that circumstantial evidence is very strong against Ryan, and that the police are in possession of a great deal of information, which will probably come out at the inquest on Saturday. The prisoner is identical with the man who was acquitted, after two trials, in Dunedin in April, 1873, charged with shooting at Farrell, the detective. Ryan was the first to tell the police of Daniels being missing. In March last the skull of deceased was found fearfully smashed. The body was fully identified by his wife. The case is one likely to present remarkable surroundings. Daniels built a hut on the new rush, Ryan purchasing the ground over his head. Daniels was supposed to have money. He was witness in Ryan's case at Dunedin. Ryan has been engaged driving an express in Kumara for the last six months. He had rented Daniel's house to a tenant after deceased being missing.

Temperance Public-houses.—On Monday evening a house named the Red Star, in Whitecross-street, was opened by Mr. Parkinson. This house is to be a public-house, minus intoxicants. The ground-floor is fitted up with bar, &c., and the various drinks are to be drawn from the tap. Behind the bar there is a cabinet stocked with ornamental barrels and bottles of various colours. At this bar are to be obtained hot cocoa, coffee, tea, &c. The house is a large one, and will be utilized as the necessities demand. There are to be clubrooms, smoking-rooms, &c. The cost of fitting it up is £300, which has been given by Mr. Parkinson. It is the intention of the promoter to make it self-supporting. A number of gentlemen met Mr. Parkinson on the occasion, amongst whom were the Revs. Dr. Cave and P. Gast, Mr. J. W. Gabriel, Mr. J. Hunt, Mr. J. Mather, &c. Mr. Parkinson, in declaring the Red Star open, took occasion to say that one of the principal means to diminish a too frequent attendance at public-houses where intoxicating drinks were sold was the establishment of similar places, with the same attractions, where nothing intoxicating could be obtained. The places, although promoted by Christian men, will be free from mission and temperance associations, as it has been considered that refreshment-houses are not the places for the introduction of these subjects.—*City Press*, July 7.

This Day, at 11 a.m., at the premises, No. 66, Oxford-street, Household furniture. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb, auctioneers.—Adv.

The sick are robbed and their lives imperilled by tricksters who vend and import unrectified spirits, mingled with unwholesome drugs, either attractively labelled as tonics and diuretics in imitation of a well known medicated beverage, or represented to be as good as or better than the real article. The public should demand and take none but the genuine Udolpho Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.—Adv.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

THURSDAY EVENING.

The Customs duties received to-day were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Spirits	697	9	0
Wine (still)	63	11	9
—— (sparkling)	15	0	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	6	5	0
—————— (in bottle)	2	10	3
Cigars	81	2	1
Tea	10	0	0
Opium	7	0	0
Dried fruits	265	14	8
Specific duty	32	12	11
Harbour and light dues	5	13	4
Total	£1209	0	0

The value of the Imports at the port of Sydney for the week ended the 29th September, amounted to £178,635, of which the principal items are:—Apparel and drapery, £12,999; brandy, £992; boots and shoes, £3928; flour, £1080; gold, £42,840; gin, £500; iron rails, £747; malt, £1366; oilmen's stores, £3674; rum, £750; rice, £605; salt, £2233; sugar, £13,923; skins and hides, £1918; tea, £22,008; tallow, £836; tobacco and cigars, £510; tin ore, £8670; wine, £964; whisky, £244; wheat, £6044; wool, £1070.

The value of exports for the same period amounted to £91,782, of which the principal items are:—Drapery, £12,842; tin, £12,140; meat, £11,252; wool, £7170; tallow, £7101; maize, £3936; books and stationery, £2457; hides, £2503; kerosene shale, £2830; fruit (green £2052, dried £614), £2666; hardware, £2087; fancy goods, £1915; bonedust, £1296; live stock, £1702; cotton, £1160; oils, £1089; wire, £1089; sugar, £8185; butter, £934; coal, £950; machinery, £967; quicksilver, £700; tea, £550; tobacco, £544; oilstores, £595; flour, £1000; earthenware, £659; brandy, £582; drugs, £487.

The following table shows the value of Imports and exports at the port of Sydney from January 1 to September 29, 1876 and 1877:—

Jan. 1 to	1876. Imports.	1876. Exports.	1877. Imports.	1877. Exports.
September 1	£7,969,294	£5,531,170	£8,280,026	£6,124,512
" 8	321,851	53,068	299,786	65,301
" 15	142,512	51,113	319,465	66,116
" 22	249,883	60,981	293,656	109,306
" 29	111,687	261,102	178,635	91,782
	£8,807,217	£5,957,414	£9,335,517	£6,460,107

Business in the Stock and Share market, as well as in other directions, was almost at a standstill to-day. Bank and Steam shares unaltered. Mutual Fire Insurance changed hands at the reduced price of 5s. Pacific held for 30s., New South Wales for 37s. 6d., Sydney Marine for 16s. 6d.

The cargo of the Julia Reitz, from Foochoo, reported lost on the coast of Java, is insured in Adelaide for £14,000, of which £2000 is covered here.

The Import markets continue affected by the wet weather, but there is a little business doing. Breadstuffs remain steady at late quotations, best samples of wheat being offered at 7s. There is a better feeling in bran; some good lines have changed hands at 11d. Dundee goods have an improving tendency. All the cornsacks in this market and in Melbourne have been bought up, and are now held for advanced rates. A good line of woolpacks changed hands at about 3s. 4d. There is fair inquiry for sugars, and we hear that several lines of the recently arrived sugars have changed hands privately at full rates.

At to-day's wool sales the bulk of the lots catalogued were unimportant. A few good parcels of scoured and greasy were offered and sold at full rates. One clip in grease realised 10d.; other lots from 7½d. to 10d.; scoured, from 13d. to 18½d. Sheepskins were in steady demand at up to 9¼d. for scoured. The sales were as follows:—

By Messrs. Maiden, Hill, and Clark.—Wool: JF in diamond, 1 bale skin pieces at 2d.; HWGI, 1 mixed at 5½d., pieces at 5½d., 1 dead wool at 3½d.; TWS, 24 greasy at 8½d., 2 rams at 8½d., 7 pieces at 6½d.; JA, 1 scoured Lincoln at 13d., 1 ditto matted pieces at 10½d., 2 ditto mixed at 10½d.; GH, 2 greasy at 9½d.; GF over Yarraman, 16 greasy at 9d., 2 bellies and broken at 5½d.; ALSN, 1 greasy ewes at 9½d.; WMcM over Combara, 13 greasy at 7½d., 1 mixed at 6d., 1 half-bred at 7½d. Sheepskins: JA, No. 5, 1 bale scoured at 9½d., 1 ditto at 9d., 1 ditto at 8d.; HWGI, 1 bundle greasy at 5½d.; FLS over B, lot pieces at 3d.; ALSN, 1 bale skins at 6½d., 2 ditto short at 5d.; ECD, 1 at 6½d.; stroke through circle, 1 at 6½d.; GH, 1 at 6½d.; JH conjoined, 1 at 6½d.; C Bros. 1 at 6½d.

By Messrs. Harrison, Jones, and Devlin.—Wool: F, 3 bales greasy at 12d., 2 bags pieces at 6½d.; Narraway, 48 greasy at 10d., 4 pieces at 6½d., 1 locks at 4½d.; JH in diamond, 26 scoured firsts, seconds, and thirds at 16½d.; D, 1 bag greasy at 8½d.; 2 over JG, 2 pieces at 5½d.; TS, 2 greasy at 8½d.; HA, 2 at 8½d.; D, 1 at 9d.; GM, 1 fleece at 16½d.; CJ, 1 greasy at 9d.; 2 over JG, 2 lambs and greasy at 8½d.; TS in square, 2 greasy at 8½d.; TWM, 7 at 9d.; JB, 2 dead wool at 5½d.; FG in diamond, 36 greasy at 8d.; LL, 17 scoured at 18½d., 3 at 13½d.; AC, 12 at 16½d.; Jones over Merrigal, 12 greasy at 8½d., 1 greasy and pieces at 6½d.; MW over S, 10 greasy at 10d.; Jones over Cobbora, 62 greasy at 8d., 1 locks at 4½d.; BG over Argyle, 13 scoured at 16d.; JB, 1 washed at 13½d.; Stripe conjoined to H, 4 greasy at 8½d.; WJ, 1 at 8½d.; 2 bags mixed at 5½d. Sheepskins: WRJ, 3 skins at 6½d.; Addressed, 1 at 6½d.; WJ, 2 at 6d.; FB, 3 at 6½d.; HR, 3 at 5½d.; ES, 6 at 5½d.; JKLMN, 1 at 6½d.; CE, 1 at 6½d.; White rag, 1 at 6½d.; ASS, 3 at 6½d.; GH, 4 at 6½d.; HA, 2 at 6½d.; JB over F, 3 at 5½d.; JW, 4 at 5½d.; DF, 3 at 6½d.; TBN, 1 at 6½d.; WJ, 2 at 4½d.; BG, 9 at 5½d.

By Mr. Barker.—Wool: T&N, 3 bags greasy at 5½d.; HP, 2 bales at 9d.; Parkes, 7 at 8½d., 1 at 8½d., 1 mixed at 6d.; TN over D, 2 greasy at 8d. Sheepskins: S, 1 bale at 4½d.; SH, 10 at 5½d.; FWG, 1 at 6d.; SS, 8 at 5½d.; BA, 4 at 5d.; YHY, 1 at 6½d.

We take the following from the Melbourne *Argus* of Tuesday:—

In the import market business has commenced this week with all the appearance of an increased trade being done. The telegrams to hand regarding sugars are of a very favourable character, the shipments advised to New Zealand ports being heavier than those respectively to Melbourne, Sydney, or Adelaide. Other telegrams from Batavia and London are likewise of a very favourable character, and the probability is that some animation will be experienced in this staple in the course of the week. Breadstuffs are quiet, and no very special inquiry for flour can be reported. Small sales are still making at £14, but the trade operates with extreme caution. We observe that another extensive auction sale will be held to-morrow, when some 250 tons will be offered. The result of the sale will doubtless be looked forward to with considerable interest, as its effect on the market must be of some importance. Wheat has been placed at 6s 6d, but only to a moderate extent; other sales are pending. A line of 2000 bags (a resale) was taken up on Thursday last at a full price. Oats are going off quietly at 4s to 4s 0½d for feeding. Maize is moving for trade purposes at 4s. A speculative demand for Mauritius sugars has been experienced, in consequence of the various telegrams to hand regarding foreign markets, but business has been checked by the enhanced views of holders, and the very small quantity held by speculators and importers, now not exceeding 600 tons. A considerable demand for company's sugar for export has also been a feature of the day. Mauritius telegrams have been received via Aden to 13th September, which state that the crop is now estimated at 125,000 tons, being a decrease of 10,000 tons on the previous estimate. A London telegram, to 25th September, states the market there was expected to advance in consequence of the weather being adverse to the best crop. A telegram from Batavia advises the market in Java as advancing in consequence of continental telegrams. Cornsacks still command attention at the extreme rates lately reported. We hear of resales having been carried through to the extent of 1000 bales, and holders now demand a large advance. Woolpacks have had an inquiry. A line of 50 bales has been taken up at close on 3s., and further sales are expected to come off. The price of best brands of Victorian candles, Apollo and petroline, have been reduced this month by a farthing per lb., the quotation now being 9½d. to 9¾d. Business is reported dull, and the cause of that is attributed to the falling-off in mining.

MINING REPORTS.

Krohmann's G. M. Co.—Under date 3rd October, the mining manager reports as follows:—"The western cross-cut at 500-feet level in Carroll and Beard's mine has been put in a further distance of 5 feet, making the present length of crosscut 26 feet from shaft. Have not any vein as yet; passing through softish slate. Stoping No. 3 vein at 110-feet level; back-stoping No. 1 vein at 140-feet level. The Sir Hercules battery is now crushing 56 tons of quartz."

Star of Peace G. M. Co.—Under date 2nd October, the mining manager reports as follows:—"We have sunk the shaft 4 feet this week, making it 24 feet below the 700-feet level. We have taken down the hanging wall vein, and the gold is rising as we go north; it is standing in the north end of ground 14 feet high: and as we are sinking the shaft the gold is going south, but the south end of shaft is poor as yet; the vein is 8 inches wide, and I think it payable. In the C. P. United Ground, we have sunk 6 feet on Hermann's blow, this week, making 12 feet below the 470-feet level. We have just cut gold here in the hanging-wall vein, it is showing 3 feet long. We have only shot one hole as yet; the vein is 1 foot thick, and gold all through it."

Williams G. M. Co.—The mining manager reports on October 1, as follows:—"The lode with the 400-feet tributers has increased in size, and now averages about 8 inches. They have about 40 tons broken, and which from appearance should yield better than their last crushing. I have let by contract a winze (30 feet) below this level north, to trace the lode to the 480-feet level; the stone is now 7 inches wide and shows a little gold. At the 540-feet level north I have a few men working in the stopes on stone averaging 6 inches, and showing gold. At the 600-feet level I have started to sink a winze south of the shaft, to trace the lode towards the bottom level. At commencing the lode was small, but now averages 12 inches and shows gold. At the 660-feet level the north drive has been extended 12 feet, with stone in the face, 6 inches in thickness, showing gold; the channel shows signs of widening, when an improvement in the lode may be expected. Stone at grass, 60 tons."

Consols Gold Mine.—The mining manager reports, on September 29, as follows:—"I have completed crushing the first lot of 320 tons for our tributers, Schinkle and party, and have obtained therefrom 222 oz. of gold, which is highly satisfactory. This party have now ten men at work, and their lode continues to look well. I shall be crushing for them again next week, being now engaged crushing for the public. In both our drives the prospects are much improved, and if it continues I shall crush a small lot from each drive. I hope to report more fully in my next."

North Williams G. M. Co.—Mining manager reports on September 29:—"Work continues without interruption, and is confined entirely to driving north at the 420-feet and 690-feet levels. The 420-feet drive has been extended 23 feet during the fortnight, the channel continues wide, and is almost entirely composed of slate. The 690-feet drive has been extended 32 feet during the same period, and is now in 53 feet from shaft. The channel has closed in to about 12 inches, and a few small quartz leaders are now showing in the face."

CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD UNDER THE LAND ACT.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.]

At the Circuit Court, Yass, on Tuesday, William Moncur Wallis and James Henry Wallis were charged, before Sir James Martin, Chief Justice, with conspiracy to defraud under the 13th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

The information set forth:—"That William Moncur Wallis and James Henry Wallis, on the eighteenth day of April, 1876, at Young, in the said colony, unlawfully and fraudulently did combine, conspire, confederate, and agree together by certain false pretences and subtle means and devices to obtain from her Majesty the Queen a grant by purchase, without competition, under the provisions of the 13th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861 of certain land belonging to her Majesty the Queen, situate at Tumbleton, in the said colony, to and in the name of the said James Henry Wallis, that is to say of 200 acres of land situate at Tumbleton aforesaid, for the purchase of which an application under the said 13th section of the said Act, in the name of one Nathaniel Wallis the younger, had been signed by the said William Moncur Wallis, in the name and claiming to be the agent of Nathaniel Wallis the younger, and delivered or forwarded to the agent for the sale of Crown lands at Young, in the said colony, on or about the 27th day of March, 1873, with intent to cheat and defraud her Majesty the Queen, the said James Henry Wallis not being entitled to be dealt with by her Majesty as the purchaser of the said land without competition, nor to have a grant of the said land made by her Majesty to him; and that, in pursuance of the said conspiracy and agreement between the said James Henry Wallis and William Moncur Wallis, aforesaid, the said James Henry Wallis, afterwards, to wit, on the said 18th day of April, 1876, produced to the said William Moncur Wallis, who was then one of the justices of our Sovereign Lady the Queen in and for the said colony, a certain false and fraudulent declaration, purporting to be made by Nathaniel Wallis the younger, of Tumbleton aforesaid, to the effect that the said Nathaniel Wallis the younger was the lawful owner, by conditional purchase, under the said 13th section of the said Act, of the said land, that improvements consisting of house, fencing, ring-barking, and cleared land to the value of £200 had been made on the said land, and that the said land had been the bona-fide residence continually of the said Nathaniel Wallis the younger, from the period of selection and first occupation to the date of the making of the said declaration for the purpose of the said false and fraudulent declaration being attested by the said William Moncur Wallis, as such justice of the peace, as aforesaid, as having been duly made and declared before him as such justice, by Nathaniel Wallis the younger, although Nathaniel Wallis was not then present to make the said declaration; and that, in fact, the said Nathaniel Wallis the younger did not then or at any time make and declare to the said declaration; and that the said William Moncur Wallis thereupon falsely and fraudulently attested the said declaration as having been taken and declared by Nathaniel Wallis the younger, although Nathaniel Wallis the younger was not present and did not make and declare the said declaration before the said William Moncur Wallis, and that in further pursuance of the said conspiracy between the said James Henry Wallis and the said William Moncur Wallis, the said James Henry Wallis forwarded to the agent for the sale of Crown lands in the district of Young, in the said colony, a certain notification falsely and fraudulently purporting to be a notification by, and to be signed by, the said Nathaniel Wallis the younger, of the transfer by the said Nathaniel Wallis the younger to the said James Henry Wallis of the said two hundred acres of land, which it was alleged, as aforesaid, had been purchased by the said Nathaniel Wallis the younger, as aforesaid, although the said notification of transfer had not in fact been signed by the said Nathaniel Wallis the younger." A second count in the information was: "That William Moncur Wallis and James Henry Wallis on the 18th April, 1876, at Young, unlawfully, fraudulently, and deceitfully did conspire, combine, confederate, and agree together by divers subtle means and devices to obtain from her Majesty the Queen a grant by purchase without competition under the provisions of the 13th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act 1861 to the said James Henry Wallis of certain land of and belonging to her Majesty the Queen, situate at Tumbleton, to wit 200 acres, for the purchase of which land an application under the 13th section of the said Act, purporting to be signed by one Nathaniel Wallis the younger, before then, that is to say 27th March, 1873, had been forwarded to the agent for the sale of Crown land at Young, in the said colony, with intent to cheat and defraud her Majesty the Queen."

Mr. Butler, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Shepherd, appeared on behalf of James Henry Wallis, and Mr. Buchanan and Mr. J. F. Want, instructed by Mr. Scarvell, of Gordon, and Scarvell, Young, appeared for William Moncur Wallis. Mr. Tarleton prosecuted for the Crown.

The case being one of misdemeanor, the prisoners did not go into the dock, but were accommodated with chairs immediately in front of it. They pleaded not guilty.

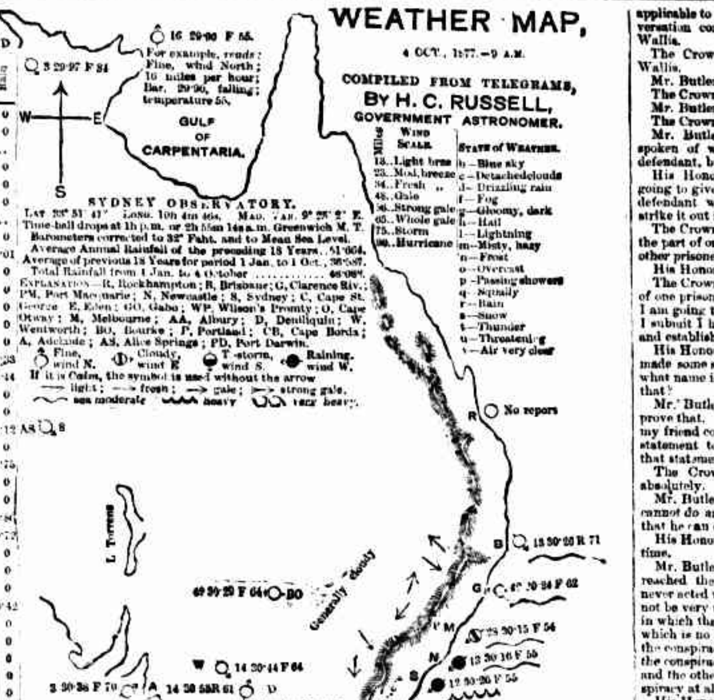
The jury were: Charles Shaw, Patrick Hartigan, John Bourke, William Field, James Holgate, jun., Denis Maguire, James George Davidson, Patrick Moore, jun., John Charles Brown, John Thompson, William Fitzgerald, and James Buckland.

Before the Crown Prosecutor commenced his opening address to the jury, Mr. Butler mentioned that there were some matters of doubtful admissibility as evidence, and intimated that he expected the usual course to be taken, which was that the Crown Prosecutor would not refer to them in his opening remarks.

His Honor expressed assent.

The Crown Prosecutor said they had to address themselves to an extremely painful case, but painful as it was the jury would do their utmost to perform their duty faithfully. Before sifting the facts of the case he asked them to bear in mind the remarks made by Mr. Butler in regard to excluding certain evidence in the opening, because he was bound not to allude to some evidence that would be produced, and consequently a good part of his tale was cut out, and he could not lay the case before the jury in that clear and connected manner in which he otherwise would. The charge against the prisoners was that of conspiracy. He had in his hand a declaration of a conditional purchaser under the Crown Lands Alienation Act. It purported to be signed by "Nathaniel Wallis," and to be witnessed by "William Moncur Wallis, J.P."; and it was that Nathaniel Wallis was the lawful owner of the land therein described by conditional purchase under the 13th section of the Act, that improvements to the value of £200 had been made upon it, and that the land had been the bona fide residence continually of Nathaniel Wallis. He did not need to go into any further exhibits—to the most important of which he must not allude—for here was one exhibit which was quite sufficient for him to open his case upon. A Nathaniel Wallis—he did not say it was the Nathaniel Wallis alluded to here, yet a Nathaniel Wallis whom he thought the jury would identify with the Nathaniel Wallis here, would tell them that the signature to this document was not his; and the evidence of the Crown would go to show that this W. M. Wallis, William Moncur Wallis, J.P., witnessed on oath this declaration brought to him by his brother, both he and his brother at that time knowing it to be false, knowing the signature to be a forgery. That was the gist of the case for the Crown. There would be a considerable amount of evidence adduced to bring this fact home, and among others there would be one witness whom he wished to refer to particularly, because some three years before this declaration, James Henry Wallis, he thought, was in conversation with this witness, and said that he would have to put a name to the document which name the witness afterwards found to be that of Nathaniel Wallis, and that was the name subscribed to this declaration), and that he would get his brother to witness it—clearly proving the intention years ago to commit the fraud upon her Majesty the Queen. The two prisoners were indicted for conspiracy, and the jury might either find the fact of the conspiracy or they might infer it from the evidence that would be adduced. He was not able to lay before the jury all the exhibits, but there was quite sufficient in the exhibit he had explained to them to show the nature of the offence, which was that one prisoner sat as a magistrate and his brother, the other prisoner, came with this declaration: the one witnessed it, and the other required it to be witnessed, both knowing that the signature was not the signature of Nathaniel Wallis. That was the case.

The first witness called was George O'Malley Clarke. He deposed I am a Commissioner of Conditional Purchases under the Crown Lands Act Amendment Act. I remember



Stations.	W'ther. Max. Min.	Rain.
Tenterfi'ld	c 71 40	0
Drafton	b 81 61	0
Inverell	.. .. ..	..
Bourke	a 77 50	0
Narrabri	b 76 50	0
Arundale?	c 60 38	0
Gunnedah	.. .. ..	..
Tamworth	u 70 30	0
P. Macq'rie	c 66 52	0·01
Murr'undi	u 64 48	0
Cassilis	b 67 41	0
Mus'brook	c 69 52	0
Dubbo	b 69 44	0
Mudgee	u 77 33	0
Maitland	u 63 53	0·33
Newcastle	p 78 51	0·44
Orange	c 61 30	0
Bathurst	u 65 42	0
MtVictoria	p 53 40	0·12
Forbes	b 67 42	0
Sydney	r 65 54	0·75
Wentw'th	b 77 39	0
Young	b 63 0	0
Woll'gong	p 64 50	0·86
Moss Vale	r 53 42	0·77
Euston	b 80 42	0
Goulburn	u 66 43	0
Wagga	b 70 40	0
Cape Geo.	p 58 53	0·42
Queanb'an	c 63 42	0
Deniliquin	c 72 43	0
Albury	c 76 36	0
Bodalla	u 64 49	0
Cooma	g 59 39	0
Eden	u 65 31	0·02
Gabo Isld.	p 58 55	0

South Australia: Fine generally, with light easterly winds. Victoria: Fine generally, fresh north-easterly winds on the coast. New South Wales: Fine generally inland, but a heavy southerly gale, with rain, is blowing along the coast, from Gabo to Newcastle, and barometers indicate a decided gradient from south towards Port Macquarie, and from Queensland southwards to the same place; but barometers are falling fast to south, and the gradient cannot last long enough to produce a serious gale. At Sydney, the showers have been very heavy all day, but from 9.45 to 11 a.m. 1·10 inch rain fell. Thunder has been heard at intervals all day; and it is evident from inland reports that a westerly wind is coming on and now blowing overhead. 3 p.m. Observations: Victoria, barometer falling; wind variable, S. to N.E. New South Wales: Fine, clear, warm, Wentworth, Deniliquin, Albury, Eden, light S.W., like rain, heavy easterly sea, barometer falling fast. Cape George, S.S.E. fresh, showery, heavy S.E. sea. Sydney, very heavy showers, light southerly wind. Newcastle, dull and cloudy, little sea. Port Macquarie, S.S.W. light, sea smooth. It will be seen that the barometers are falling fast to south, and the gradient existing at 9 a.m. has not lasted long enough to produce a serious gale. At Sydney, between 9 a.m. and 3 p.m., 4 inches of rain fell.—October 4.

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDA FOR OCTOBER 5.—Sun rises at 5.53, sets at 6.4; Moon rises at 4.22 a.m., sets at 3.56 p.m. Mercury rises at 4.58 a.m., sets at 4.53 p.m.; Venus, 7.21 a.m., 9.6 p.m.; Mars, 3.17 p.m., 4.23 a.m.; Jupiter, 9.48 a.m., 12.0 a.m.; Saturn, 3.51 p.m., 4.32 a.m. New moon, 7th; full moon, 22nd. High water at Fort Denison: 6.36 a.m., 7.3 p.m.

the 15th August last. I held a Court of inquiry under the Lands Act.

Mr. Butler objected to any statement that the Court was held under any statute, as that was a matter of law.

Witness: I received certain instructions.

Mr. Butler said that the foundation of the matter was the question whether the Court was a Court at all. He had never seen these instructions, and he objected to this evidence being given.

The Crown Prosecutor contended that the evidence was important, as it had reference to what passed in this Court.

Mr. Butler explained that he had objected to the witness saying that the Court was held as a Court according to the Land Act, and that then he got from him that he was holding a Court in pursuance of certain instructions in writing.

His Honor said the witness could not refer to the instructions without producing them.

Mr. Butler did not believe that the witness was at all at liberty to call the inquiry a Court.

Crown Prosecutor, to witness: Did you hold an inquiry on that day?

Mr. Butler: I object to that. What inquiry?

His Honor admitted the question.

Witness: I held a Court of inquiry on the 15th August; I know the defendants in Court; they were present on that occasion, and made statements.

Crown Prosecutor: Was any charge pending over them at that time?

Mr. Butler objected to that. That was one of the very reasons why this document should be produced.

Crown Prosecutor: I simply ask whether any charge was pending over them.

His Honor: I do not see what we have to do with it, but Mr. Tarleton must conduct his case in his own way.

Mr. Butler: I do not know the document (the Commissioner's instructions); I have never seen it nor a copy of it. I am only objecting to a particular question.

His Honor: Ask him what took place on the occasion; what they said, and what was said to them.

Mr. Butler: Whatever it was, was it taken down in writing?—Witness: Yes; and the statements were signed by them. They were witnesses at the inquiry, and made statements on oath which they signed.

Crown Prosecutor: Did you offer any inducement to them to make any statement?—A. No.

Q. Did you threaten them in any way?—A. No.

Q. Did they make these statements voluntarily?

Mr. Butler: I object to that. What occurred?—Witness: They made these statements in answer to questions I put to them.

Crown Prosecutor: Did they object to answer any questions?—A. They did not.

Q. Are the statements in writing?—A. In writing.

Q. Who took them down?—A. I did.

Q. Were they read over to the witnesses?—A. Yes, and they were signed by the witnesses; and the witnesses were upon oath. I know that paper (the depositions taken at the inquiry); it is in my handwriting; it was written on the 15th August, and is signed by the defendants.

Crown Prosecutor: I put them in, your Honor.

Mr. Butler to witness: Did they appear before you on summons?—A. They were summoned as witnesses.

Q. Did you inform them in any way that those proceedings were with a view to criminate them?—A. No; I did not.

Q. Were you not aware that was the fact?—A. It might have been so.

Crown Prosecutor: Had you any official knowledge that it was so?—A. No.

Mr. Butler: You knew pretty well that was the object; and you did not tell them a word of that?—A. I did not tell them. I did not caution them in any way.

Q. Leaving them in ignorance of that which you believed yourself?—A. Yes. Of course it was only surmise of mine.

Q. And they were summoned before you?—A. They were.

Q. Did you take down their evidence word for word as it was given?—A. As nearly as possible.

Q. You reduced it to question and answer?—A. Question and answer.

Q. Well, do you mean to say that document contains a correct statement of what they said?—A. Yes; as nearly correct as possible.

Q. Did you not say, when you were giving evidence before the justices, that you could not undertake to say that?—A. I do not remember saying that. I stated that it was as nearly as possible their evidence. As near as I could reduce it to writing.

The Crown Prosecutor tendered the document as evidence.

Mr. Butler objected, and argued against its being put in. There could be no doubt at all that, if the defendants stood charged at the inquiry, evidence taken upon oath would not be admissible, and there were many cases to support this view. The instructions upon which this inquiry was made were not forthcoming, but there was the undoubted fact that, in all probability, the inquiry was held with a view to the present proceedings. At page 409, "Russel on Crimes," third edition, there was the report of a case, the principle of which was that if people were brought up on summons and examined upon oath, the object really being their ultimate prosecution, the same as if they stood charged in the dock, they could not be said to have acted voluntarily and their evidence was inadmissible. Then there was this principle also: that evidence obtained by any promise or threat or false representation was not admissible; and upon the evidence as it now stood—Mr. Clarke having certain instructions which were not produced—the evidence elicited from the present defendants at the inquiry was practically and to all intents and purposes obtained by false representation. Perhaps the second principle was more applicable to the case than the first—the first ground of objection being as to whether the examination was perfectly voluntary or not, and the next that without a word being uttered from the lips, a false pretence might be used.

His Honor asked if Mr. Butler had any case referring to the second ground.

Mr. Butler referred his Honor to the case of the Queen v. Buttell, page 248, in Law Reports, Vol. I., Cases Reserved, and to the judgments on page 251; and also to XXII. Victoria, No. VII., section XI., which dealt with threats and promises. But without arguing at length upon this, he submitted that upon the first two grounds he had taken, the document was inadmissible. The untrue or false representation might be all conduct; he did not want words. As to its being in words, there was a well-known case of a person who personated a student of Cambridge by putting his cap and gown on, and thereby was guilty of false representations. Now what doubt could there be that this conduct acted upon the minds of the present defendants so as to induce them ——

His Honor: What conduct? What do you mean?

Mr. Butler: What Mr. Clarke did.

His Honor: He put questions to them.

Mr. Butler: But the real object was to criminate them. He led them to give evidence which they would not in all probability have otherwise given. They were even put off the idea of taking any objection to what was put to them. But I will put another question.

To witness: As far as the proceedings were disclosed, would it not appear that the subject of the investigation was whether they had been resident upon particular land or not?—A. Yes; whether the conditions of the Land Act had been carried out. That was the ostensible object.

The Crown Prosecutor: The ostensible object? But what was the real object?

His Honor: To see what ostensible object?—A. To see whether the conditions of the Land Act as to residence and improvement had been complied with.

Mr. Butler: And that is all the defendants knew about it?—A. That is all they knew about it.

His Honor said he would admit the evidence. There was a distinction between what was admissible within the statute to which Mr. Butler had referred, and what the Crown ought to press. He could not deal with the latter consideration at all. It might be that he considered the Crown ought not to press anything of the kind; but at the same time he thought it admissible.

Mr. Butler: Well, after that I think my friend will exercise discretion and not press evidence of such a kind as this. It is sailing close to the wind at all events.

His Honor thought it was within the law to admit the evidence, and it could be taken if it were pressed.

The Crown Prosecutor said that as the case proceeded he could apply the evidence in the document at any time, now that it was admitted.

Mr. Buchanan: That will take up time. His Honor recommends it not to be pressed.

Mr. Butler: If it is pressed under these circumstances, I shall have something to say about it by-and-bye.

Crown Prosecutor to witness: You know William Moncur Wallis's handwriting?—A. I do.

The document representing the application for the land was handed to his Honor, who observed that he saw it was dated some years ago.

Mr. Butler wanted to know how that document could have anything to do with the question. The conspiracy was represented as having taken place in 1876, and looking at the date of this document, it could have nothing to do with the conspiracy. Suppose the signature could be proved, what then?

His Honor said it was very hard to say what would or would not be admissible as to the conspiracy. It could only be shown by what was said either before or after. It could be shown by their sayings and doings, and those sayings and doings could be carried back a considerable time anterior. At present this paper would affect only one of the defendants, and in order to make out a charge against both of them the other would have to be brought into contact with it.

The Crown Prosecutor: The act of one defendant is taken for the act of all.

Mr. Butler: If once the conspiracy is proved. The rule was perfectly clear. Unless what was proved was shown to have some bearing on the conspiracy it was not of any value. Here, in the case of the application, was a thing done years before, and it was brought forward now as evidence of the conspiracy.

His Honor said it was part of the evidence.

Mr. Butler submitted that it could not be introduced at that time. There was nothing to show that this application was made in furtherance of a conspiracy; and it was well known that jurymen and others might be influenced by evidence improperly received.

His Honor thought there should be some evidence to bring the parties together before this document was brought before the Court.

The Crown Prosecutor said very well; and referring to the signature attached to the declaration asked the witness: Do you know the signature of William Moncur Wallis?

This document was handed to Mr. Butler, who said it was open to the same objection as the other.

His Honor: Individual acts, however wrong they may be, will be of no value in this case unless you prove that there is a conspiracy between them.

The Crown Prosecutor: For that object it was important for me to put in these papers.

His Honor thought they were of no value, unless the parties were brought together.

The Crown Prosecutor said that, if he had any permanent difficulty about this, he would have to submit that these papers be put in.

Mr. Butler said it was unfair to use this evidence, but he was willing to withdraw his objection to this document—if his friend wanted the evidence to show the admissibility of the document,—on the understanding that the Crown Prosecutor did not make use of the evidence so unfairly obtained.

The Crown Prosecutor: I must either put in one or the other. I will see if I can establish the conspiracy without doing it; but, if not, I will have to elect as to my course.

His Honor: You cannot possibly make this out unless you connect them both together.

The witness was requested to leave the witness-box, and William Henry Thomas Strange Muir was called.

Mr. Butler withdrew his objection to the document representing the declaration.

The examination of the witness Muir was proceeded with by the Crown Prosecutor.

Witness deposed: I live in Sydney; I formerly resided in the neighbourhood of Young, at Koolagong, Sandiwells, Giraldra; I know Tumbleton, and I know the defendants; I know James Henry Wallis.

Q. Do you remember a conversation you had with him some considerable time ago?

Mr. Butler: About what time?

Witness: What conversation?

Crown Prosecutor: Any conversation. How long ago?

A. It depends upon what conversation. Three or four years ago? There is one particular conversation I suppose you want.

Q. What had this conversation reference to? What was it about?—A. It was about a signature.

Q. Just say exactly what passed between you and James Henry Wallis at the time.—A. I think it was in reference to some selections.

Mr. Butler said this was also subject to objection. This was a conversation to one person.

His Honor supposed it would result in showing that the other defendant said the same thing.

Mr. Butler said No, there was nothing of that kind.

The Crown Prosecutor urged that it was important he should examine this witness. The evidence was of a matter within the knowledge of the witness.

Mr. Butler still objected. The conversation was three or four years ago, and how much more should he take an objection to this conversation when he had taken an objection to a document. If conspiracies could be established on such things as that there would be no safety for anyone.

His Honor: There is something done by one at one time, and something done by the other defendant after, showing that it was done in pursuance of an arrangement. Then it would be evidence. You cannot have both at once.

Mr. Butler: No, but if the case is to be conducted by showing no ground of conspiracy whatever, and of taking statements made by one person and not connected with any conspiracy, what then?

The Crown Prosecutor: The whole thing depends on two facts. I want from this witness to prove one fact, and from this document the other fact.

Mr. Butler: But you will have to proceed according to law. The objection his Honor has sustained is equally applicable to this. In no way, I am instructed, is this conversation connected with the other defendant, William Wallis.

The Crown Prosecutor: It is connected with William Wallis.

Mr. Butler: You have not connected it.

The Crown Prosecutor: I am going to connect it.

Mr. Butler: I object to your doing so.

The Crown Prosecutor: But you won't let me do it.

Mr. Butler: I believe that this conversation which is spoken of was not only behind the back of the other defendant, but can in no way be connected with him.

His Honor: If you say, Mr. Tarleton, that you are going to give evidence to prove the connection of the other defendant with this conversation, I will admit it. I will strike it out if you do not.

The Crown Prosecutor: I am going to give evidence on the part of one prisoner in which that prisoner talks of the other prisoner.

His Honor: That won't do.

The Crown Prosecutor: But I am going to give evidence of one prisoner, which will be primary evidence, and then I am going to give evidence connected with this document. I submit I have a right to bring the one and then the other, and establish the fact.

His Honor: Can you prove that one of these defendants made some statement about another party—I do not know what name is in that paper—and that the other acted upon that?

Mr. Butler: I should not object if my friend could prove that. If there is the slightest ground for saying that my friend could so connect them. But that James made a statement to this witness, and that the other acted upon that statement——

The Crown Prosecutor: I do prove that plainly and absolutely.

Mr. Butler: I am positively instructed that my friend cannot do anything of the kind; and I require strict proof that he can do it.

His Honor: You cannot do these two things at the same time.

Mr. Butler: I am instructed that this conversation never reached the knowledge of the other defendant, that he never acted upon it in any way whatever. Now, would it not be very unfair for me to have a conversation in evidence in which the name of the other defendant is mentioned, but which is no evidence against him? My friend must show the conspiracy in fact, or that the statement goes to prove the conspiracy. Anything that one said behind the other, and the other did not act upon, does not go to prove a conspiracy at all.

His Honor: I shall admit the evidence if Mr. Tarleton says he can connect the two things.

The Crown Prosecutor apologised to his Honor for having put the witness Muir into the box, and said that for fear defendants would be prejudiced he would go on with the documentary evidence.

Mr. Butler expressed his willingness to take it and let it be connected afterwards; and if the Crown Prosecutor did not do that, let his Honor strike it out.

This was agreed to, and the depositions taken at the inquiry before Mr. G. O'M. Clarke were then put in; and the evidence given by the two defendants at the inquiry was read.

Mr. G. O'M. Clarke was further examined by the Crown Prosecutor, the witness Muir for the time leaving the Court.

The Crown Prosecutor handed to the witness the document representing the application, and the handwriting was sworn to be that of William Moncur Wallis.

Mr. Butler pointed out that was the first document—the application—which he had objected to.

The Crown Prosecutor said his Honor had admitted the depositions, and this document was referred to in the evidence.

Mr. Butler objected to it because it had nothing to do with the charge of conspiracy. It was no use telling him that one document was incorporated with the other if it was irrelevant to the case.

His Honor asked whether that was the paper referred to in the deposition of William Moncur Wallis?

Mr. Butler said the question was whether the document was nearer being relevant now than it was before.

His Honor thought it was.

The document was admitted, as also was the transfer from "Nathaniel Wallis" to James Henry Wallis, and declared before William Moncur Wallis. There were now four documents—the depositions, the application, the declaration, and the transfer, which were marked A, B, C, and D.

Mr. G. O'M. Clarke was cross-examined by Mr. Butler.

Q. Amongst the documents that you had before you in instituting these proceedings, was there not one by Mr. Muir?—A. There was a statement made by him, to which his signature was attached. It was sent to me by the department.

Q. It was a charge against some one?—A. It involved a charge against James Henry Wallis, and on that the inquiry was held. My instructions were——

Q. But was that not the basis of the present charge—was not the charge you say was involved practically the same thing upon which they are being tried now?—A. Yes, the same charge as now.

His Honor: Hardly the same. There is the conspiracy.

Mr. Butler: Substantially, my question was—To witness—This document of Muir's was sent up from the Lands Office to you amongst other documents?—A. Yes.

Q. This land was transferred by James Wallis to Jenkins?—A. Yes.

Q. Was it done through your office?—A. By the land agent at Young, I imagine.

Q. Had you that transfer before you?—A. Speaking from memory, I do not think I had; but it was notified on some of the papers that a transfer had been effected. I had no doubt, from the papers before me, John Thomas Jenkins was the claimant in the case I investigated.

Q. That shows it had been transferred to him?—A. Yes.

Q. And, according to that, it would no longer have stood in Wallis's name in the books?—A. Yes.

Q. Jenkins was the claimant of the land at the time?—A. Yes.

Q. Did not Jenkins appear before you, not only as the claimant, but by attorney, Mr. Russell?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you happen to know whether Jenkins became the purchaser of this run—not only of the free selection referred to there, but of the run?—A. He became purchaser of a large property there, and lives there now. It is called Tumbleton. He purchased a large property there.

His Honor: Including Tumbleton?—A. It is on Tumbleton Creek.

Mr. Butler: And that appears before that investigation? When the investigation was made he was claimant? Could you tell me whether he had been in possession about eighteen months or two years before this inquiry?—A. I cannot exactly say the time; but some months.

Q. Would you look at that document, the notification of transfer to James Wallis, and see whether it is in Mr. Russell's handwriting?—A. I believe the handwriting in the body of it to be Mr. Russell's.

The Crown Prosecutor: Can you say what handwriting the signature "Nathaniel Wallis" is in?—A. I cannot say what handwriting that is. The date is 11th May, 1876.

Q. And when do you say that James Wallis sold to Jenkins?—A. I cannot fix the date.

Nathaniel Wallis, jun., examined by the Crown Prosecutor, deposed: I live in Sydney, and am a clerk; I know the defendants; they are my cousins.

Q. When did you first see James Henry Wallis?—A. I cannot recollect the date; it is a considerable time ago; I was quite a child then.

Q. How long ago is it since you next saw him?—A. About twelve months ago, as near as I can recollect.

Q. When did you first see your other cousin?—A. When I came up to Young, on the Court of Inquiry. I saw them both at that time.

Q. Did you at any time authorise Mr. William Moncur Wallis to take up any land in the district of Young?—A. No.

Q. Did you authorise them to take up any land anywhere?—A. No.

Q. Did you ever appoint Mr. William Moncur Wallis your agent to do anything for you?—A. No.

Q. Did you ever authorise the use of your name on this document (exhibit B)?—A. No.

Q. Did you ever take up any land in the district?—A. No.

Q. Is that your signature (on exhibit C)?—A. No.

Q. Up to April 1876, had you ever been in the district of Young?—A. No.

Q. Is that your signature (on exhibit D)?—A. No.

Q. How old are you?—A. Twenty-two.

Q. Have you ever been in possession of a free selection?—A. No.

Q. Have you ever resided upon one?—A. No.

Q. Do you know any other Nathaniel Wallis?—A. I know none except my father.

This witness was not cross-examined.

William Henry Thomas Strange Muir was re-called and examined by the Crown Prosecutor:—

Q. You told us you remembered having a conversation with him with reference to a conditional purchase?—A. Yes.

His Honor: With whom.

The Crown Prosecutor: With James Henry Wallis, one of the defendants, in reference to a conditional purchase.

Mr. Butler took the same objection as before.

The Crown Prosecutor: In that conversation was a conditional purchase mentioned.

Mr. Butler interposed.

His Honor: Tell us what was said.

Witness: A signature was to be put on a document.

Q. Who said so?—A. James Henry Wallis. In a conversation he said a signature must be placed to a document regarding a purchase. A transfer I think it was.

The Crown Prosecutor: Did he say where the land was?

Mr. Butler again interposed.

His Honor said the best course would be to let the witness state what took place.

To witness: What else was said?—A. And to be witnessed. The signature was to be made by himself.

Q. He told you that?—A. Yes. I told him it might be dangerous doing so, and cautioned him against it. There to the best of my recollection the conversation ended.

The Crown Prosecutor: Did nothing else pass?—A. Not that I can remember.

Q. Whose signature was to be put to that document? Mr. Butler objected.—A. I did not remember at the time that he said whose signature.

Q. Did you ever remember afterwards? Mr. Butler objected to this cross-examination, and considered that the witness should be allowed to tell his own tale.

The Crown Prosecutor: I want to know whose name? Was no name mentioned?—A. To my recollection I do not remember the name mentioned then.

Q. But was a name mentioned?—A. There must have been.

Q. But was there one mentioned?—A. I cannot tell you.

Q. On any subsequent occasion was any name suggested to your mind?

Mr. Butler: By whom? I object to this again. I will not object to such a question as, "Had he any conversation with James Wallis about it?" If the question is put in a legitimate way, I will not object to it.

His Honor sustained the objection, remarking that you could not have a suggestion made by another person.

The Crown Prosecutor: When he made this statement to you, what did you say? Did you say anything to him?—A. I cautioned him. I said, "Don't do it; it might be dangerous," or words to that effect.

Q. Did you give him any advice—any advice in regard to another man's name?

Mr. Butler objecting to this leading of the witness.

The Crown Prosecutor: Do you remember giving evidence in the Police Court?

Mr. Butler objected again.

His Honor: You can ask, was he examined at a police office.

The Crown Prosecutor: Did you give evidence in the Police Office here?—A. Here.

Q. Were you sworn?—A. Yes.

Q. Were depositions taken down?—A. Yes, to the best of my knowledge.

Q. Did you sign those depositions?—A. I did.

Q. Is that your signature?—A. Yes.

The Crown Prosecutor desired the depositions to be read, but defendants' counsel objected, submitting that it could not be done.

His Honor said if it was put there to refresh the witness's memory it could not be done.

The Crown Prosecutor: I simply wish to recall to his memory certain portions which he seems to have forgotten.

His Honor: You cannot do it that way. You may lead up to it; but you have done that, and he says that is all that took place.

The Crown Prosecutor: Now in this conversation that took place, do you remember or does anything call to your memory the mention of a particular name?

Mr. Butler said this also was objectionable, because it might be the suggestion just now spoken of by his Honor.

His Honor: Questions of that kind are of no value unless he can answer that he recollects what took place at that time.

The Crown Prosecutor: Did any subsequent circumstance bring anything further to your memory about a name?

His Honor: Do you recollect now any other name being mentioned?—A. At the time the conversation took place I cannot recollect any particular name being mentioned.

Q. You do not now recollect any name that was mentioned?—A. I do not recollect now.

The Crown Prosecutor: In this conversation you said that a name would be put to this conditional purchase?

Mr. Butler: He did not say to a conditional purchase.

The Crown Prosecutor: Just say again what did take place in this conversation.

Mr. Butler: His Honor will read his notes.

His Honor read his notes of the evidence bearing upon this point.

The Crown Prosecutor: Did he say anything about anybody witnessing this document?—A. Ought to be witnessed.

Q. Ought to be witnessed by whom?

Mr. Butler again objected.

The Crown Prosecutor: Do you remember whom this was to be witnessed by?—A. His brother.

Q. Which brother did he say?—A. I do not remember that he said by whom; simply "his brother."

Q. Do you remember when you were in this Court before? Is this the same evidence as you gave then?

Mr. Butler submitted this could not be done.

His Honor remarked if the evidence now was not the same as the evidence before, one or the other could not be true.

The Crown Prosecutor said the evidence was not true.

Mr. Butler protested against statements that were not on oath being made in this way. He submitted that the question he objected to could not be put.

His Honor upheld the objection.

The Crown Prosecutor: Say clearly all that passed. In the interests of justice I must get this evidence.

Mr. Butler: The interests of justice are not all on the side of the Crown. I do object to this persistency after your Honor's ruling.

His Honor: Have you told us, Mr. Muir, all you can recollect?—A. I have, your Honor.

The Crown Prosecutor was about to point out something in connection with Muir's own signature, but Mr. Butler objected to any statement whatever.

His Honor remarked that there was a clause in the Act about these things if the Crown Prosecutor liked to refer to it.

Mr. Butler: Of course he has a right to ask your Honor for permission in the matter, and your Honor may give him permission if you see occasion. To witness: It was in Sydney you had this conversation, was it not?—A. In Sydney.

Q. Did you subsequently apply for some situation in the Lands Office?—A. I did; to Government.

Q. Before this conversation in Sydney had you been living on the station at Tumbleton?—A. The adjoining station, Sandiwells.

Q. The two brothers had been living at Sandiwells, and you had been keeping their accounts?—A. Yes; I was there four or five months making out their accounts, two or three years back.

Q. In that way you got a knowledge that Tumbleton belonged to their father?—A. Yes; not to them.

Q. Do you happen to know that William Wallis was managing Tumbleton for his father for a considerable time?—A. Not to my knowledge. I know the stations were worked together.

Q. What I wanted to see is whether you have a knowledge that William had for some time been managing for the father?—A. Yes; I had that knowledge.

Q. Do you happen to know whether James Henry bought that station subsequently from his father?—A. Yes; from his own statements to me; Tumbleton.

Q. Well, his purchase was some time subsequent to the management for the father by William?—A. It was after he left the neighbourhood.

Q. I believe the partnership that did exist between them at Sandiwells was dissolved?—When you were making out the accounts there was some difference between the two that led to the dissolution of that partnership?—A. Yes.

Q. How long ago is it since you were making out those accounts? Before the conversation in Sydney?—A. Yes.

Q. And the conversation was three or four years ago?—A. Yes.

Q. Is your memory sufficient to tell us where this conversation took place?—A. I cannot tell you.

The Crown Prosecutor: Where do you fancy?—A. In the street.

Q. What street?—A. I cannot say. Pitt-street or King-street are the most familiar to me.

Mr. Butler: At all events you are quite clear William Wallis was not there?—A. Quite clear.

Q. Tumbleton is about seven or eight miles from where William Wallis lives?—A. Yes; there are two stations adjoining.

Q. Yes; but the residence is some distance off?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know whether a good many selections had been taken up by the Wallis family on this Tumbleton station?—A. I know there were many selections taken up, but by whom I do not know.

Q. Do you know in a general way whether they were in the name of many of the members of the Wallis family?—A. I cannot tax my memory to tell that.

Philip Wood Street, inspector of conditional purchases, was next called by the Crown Prosecutor.

Exhibit B was handed to him, and he was asked if he knew the land referred to in the description.

Mr. Butler: Do you know it by that description?—A. No; this description does not describe it sufficiently.

Q. Do you know where that description starts—of your own knowledge and without referring for information to other parties?—A. I do now, having inspected it.

Q. But simply from that description do you know it?—A. No; from this description alone I would not know it.

Q. From that description alone could you know the place from which it is said to start?—A. I know Tumbleton Falls.

Q. There is not a word about Tumbleton Falls there, is there?—A. Yes; 200 acres at Tumbleton Falls.

Q. But from that description alone could you find this land?—A. No, I could not.

The Crown Prosecutor proposed to introduce a tracing from the Lands Office, but Mr. Butler objected to its introduction unless it were proved to be what it was represented to be.

The Crown Prosecutor: Is there any number of a selection on that?—A. No, there is not.

Mr. Butler said he understood what had been done. There was some description that might apply to the moon as well as to the earth. It would be a public benefit if the Lands Office were burnt down. The way in which they went on there with regard to these descriptions and other matters was disgraceful.

The Crown Prosecutor: Do you remember the 27th March, 1873?—A. No.

Q. Do you remember any selection being taken up in the early part of 1873?—A. No.

Mr. Butler: You were not appointed till 1875?—A. I was appointed in April, 1874.

The Crown Prosecutor: Do you remember the 7th August last?—A. Yes.

Q. Will you tell his Honor and the jury what you did on that day?

Mr. Butler objected, and his Honor said a suggestion in this general way could not be made; there must be some application to the case.

The Crown Prosecutor: Did you inspect any selection?

Mr. Butler again objected. How could the witness tell it was a selection, unless he had a description?

The Crown Prosecutor: Did you inspect any land on the 7th August last?—A. I did.

Q. What land was it?

Mr. Butler objected, and told the witness not to answer the questions objected to till his Honor gave him permission.

His Honor thought the question might be asked; but he did not know at present what bearing it had upon the matter.

The Crown Prosecutor said he would try and identify it from another exhibit; but Mr. Butler objected to a plan from the Lands Office.

His Honor said he did not know but that the Crown Prosecutor was going to show that the witness inspected the piece of land described. If he could not, the evidence was no use at all.

The Crown Prosecutor: What land was that you inspected on 7th August last?

Mr. Butler again objected.

The Crown Prosecutor: Describe the land?

The witness was proceeding to quote a written description of the land commencing with "portion 84," when Mr. Butler interfered, and pointed out that "portion 84" depended upon some one else.

Mr. Butler: You did not mark it "portion 84"?—A. I found it marked 84.

Q. You found a tree marked 84?—A. Yes, of course. "In the parish of Berthong, county of Bland, 200 acres." ——

Mr. Butler stopped witness from proceeding.

His Honor: Did you inspect 200 acres?—A. I inspected portion 84.

Mr. Butler: Let him tell us what he saw on the land, and then we will see. "Portion 84" depends upon some one else who ought to be here to give evidence. I understand now that even that number, 84, is not in the description.

The Crown Prosecutor: Can you describe any improvements on this land?

Mr. Butler objected, on the ground that the information sought was utterly immaterial.

His Honor did not know how it could prejudice Mr. Butler's clients. He admitted the evidence.

A tracing was handed to the witness.

The Crown Prosecutor: Did you ever see that tracing before?

Mr. Butler objected to this, and the Crown Prosecutor commenced to describe the tracing.

His Honor said the tracing could not be put in in this case, unless it could be proved that the tracing represented the land applied for.

The Crown Prosecutor: I want to prove this by this witness—that the tracing was produced at the police-office.

Mr. Butler interposed.

His Honor said the production at the police office, or the circumstance of coming from the Lands Office, was of no consequence whatever.

The Crown Prosecutor: Will you describe this land that you did inspect on the 7th August?

Mr. Butler: Describe what you saw.

A. I inspected "portion 84, parish of Berthong, county of Bland."

Mr. Butler objected, but his Honor said he had already taken the evidence down.

Witness: There were no improvements on the land, with the exception of the trees that had been killed by ringing, and the small scrub being cut up.

Mr. Butler objected to this, but his Honor did not see that it signified much, to which Mr. Butler replied that it was not then worth while to force this evidence upon him and the jury.

His Honor said that unless the Crown Prosecutor took this to prove the land applied for he should shut it out.

The Crown Prosecutor replied that unless he could bring in this tracing he could not do it.

Mr. Butler, to witness: Did you see a report of a speech delivered at Berrima by the Minister for Lands commenting upon this case?—A. Yes.

Q. That was after these men were committed for trial?—A. No, before.

Q. They were under prosecution?—A. No.

Q. Had summonses been issued?—A. No, I do not know that they were.

Q. It was after the inquiry had been held?—A. Yes, after the inquiry had been held at Young.

The Crown Prosecutor: On that selection you went to inspect on the 7th August was there any sign of any one resident?—A. The only appearance of any one having resided upon it was there having been a gunyah upon it.

That was the case for the Crown.

Mr. Butler submitted that clearly there was no case to go to the jury.

His Honor: I do not know about that, Mr. Butler. There is the evidence of the application, the original application signed by one of the defendants in the name of another person.

Mr. Butler said his Honor did not apparently understand the ground upon which he was going to submit there was no case. He did not mean to contend that there would not be some evidence, as a matter of fact. But first, in passing, he would just mention, that the second count was clearly no count at all. It set out that the said William Moncur Wallis and James Henry Wallis did "conspire, combine, and confederate, and agree together by divers subtle means and devices, to obtain from her Majesty the Queen, a grant by purchase without competition, under the provisions of the 13th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, of certain lands of and belonging to her Majesty the Queen, situate" and so on. Well, of course, to get a grant of land was the object alleged. To get a grant of land was not an unlawful object, and if it became unlawful it must be by unlawful means used to accomplish a lawful purpose. Now, it was a well-known law that where the object of a conspiracy ——

His Honor: You are speaking of the second count?

Mr. Butler said yes.

His Honor: You may dismiss that altogether.

Mr. Butler: Then, according to the first count, the object—as set forth in the information—was to obtain from her Majesty the Queen a grant, by purchase without competition, under the provisions of the 13th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act; but there was not one tittle of evidence in the case to support the allegation. Not only was there no evidence to support such a thing, but the evidence given was directly the other way. There was not one word to establish a conspiracy to obtain a grant from the Crown. The very thing was negatived by the evidence, and there was no evidence to go to a jury to support the information. He referred his Honor to the 13th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act:—"At the expiration of three years from the date of conditional purchase of any such land as aforesaid, or within three months thereafter, the balance of the purchase money shall be tendered at the office of the Colonial Treasurer, together with a declaration by the conditional purchaser, or his alienee, or some other person in the opinion of the Minister competent in that behalf, under the Act 17th Victoria No. 9, to the effect that improvements as hereinbefore defined have been made upon such land, specifying the nature, extent, and value of such improvements, and that such land has been from the date of occupation the bona-fide residence either continuously of the original purchaser, or of some alienee or successive alienees of his whole estate and interest therein, and that no such alienation has been made by any holder thereof until after the bona-fide residence thereon of such holder for one whole year at the least. And upon the Minister being satisfied by such declaration and the certificate of the land agent for the district or other proper officer of the facts aforesaid, the Colonial Treasurer shall receive and acknowledge the remaining purchase money and a grant of the fee simple, but with reservation of any minerals which the land may contain, shall be made to the then rightful owner. Provided that should such lands have been occupied and improved as aforesaid, and should interest at the rate of five per centum per annum on the balance of the purchase money be paid within the said three months to the Colonial Treasurer, the payment of such balance may be deferred to a period within three months after the first day of January then next ensuing, and may be so deferred from year to year by payment of such interest during the first quarter of each year. But on default of a compliance with the requirements of this section, the land shall revert to her Majesty, and be liable to be sold at auction and the deposit shall be forfeited." The whole charge was contained in a line and a half of the indictment—it was a conspiracy to defraud the Queen by obtaining from her a grant to James Henry Wallis. In the first place, referring to the law itself, before a grant could be got, the balance of the purchase money must be tendered. He was only adverting to this as a condition required in the law. There was no evidence here of a grant being asked for with the preliminary condition—the condition precedent—of a tender of the balance of the purchase money. Then, coming from the section to the evidence, what was the evidence? That so far from any grant being asked for, and the Queen being defrauded by an attempt to get her to give a grant to James Henry Wallis, the thing simply was a transfer of the land, which did not require a grant. James Henry Wallis never asked for a grant, never tendered payment, never thought of getting a grant to sell the land to Jenkins; and, if anybody got a grant, it was Jenkins, who was the only person that could get it, because the right to get this grant was transferred to Jenkins.

His Honor: Does the Act show that the transferee is entitled to a grant?

Mr. Butler said it did. The defendants transferred this land to Jenkins; but supposing they had not done so, they had never asked for a grant, and, under the section he had read, they were entitled at the end of three years to transfer it without asking for a grant. They could not transfer it without a declaration of the performance of the conditions, but they were not bound to ask for a grant—"Provided that, should such lands have been occupied and improved as aforesaid, and should interest at the rate of five per centum per annum on the balance of the purchase-money be paid within the said three months to the Colonial Treasurer, the payment of such balance may be deferred to a period within three months after the first day of January then next ensuing, and may be so deferred from year to year by payment of such interest during the first quarter of each year." So it might go on for ever, as long as the interest was paid; and it might be that Jenkins would not like a grant to pay up the balance of the purchase money. But the defendants never applied for a grant, and they were charged with conspiring to cheat the Queen so as to get a grant in a manner they never asked and never thought of, and which the evidence in the case negatived all idea of. They parted with the land without asking for a grant. The declaration was in view of giving the transfer of the land. Under the section of the Act he had quoted a person residing only twelve months upon the land continuously could not get a grant, for it could be got only after three years' residence. Before that time the law would not allow a grant to issue. But at the end of that time in order to deal with the land by transfer it was necessary to make a declaration of improvements—which the defendants were charged here with making. The declaration of improvements, however, did not entail the asking for a grant. It would be a very hard thing for the selectors over the country if it did, because that would entail paying up the balance of the purchase money. It was to prevent this that the law said you can go on and never pay up the balance of the purchase money, but pay the interest. There was not one tittle of evidence to support this indictment. The Crown had not only given no evidence to support it, but they had given evidence to negative it. They gave evidence that defendants made the declaration at the time required, after three years' residence, but defendants never wanted a grant, never asked for it, and the person who was entitled to ask for it after three years never asked for it. The Queen had never been asked for a grant, and the idea of a grant had never entered into the heads of those concerned. How then could anything of the kind be supported?

His Honor: Does it appear that the transfer to Jenkins was after the declaration?

Mr. Butler said Yes, it was clearly after; but in any case the defendants had never made an application

for a grant, never offered money, never done a single thing to support this information. The declaration was clearly made in reference to the transfer, for the transfer could not have been made without the declaration, and it was perfectly clear that it was necessary to make a declaration at the end of three years or within the three months following that period. "At the expiration of three years after the date of the conditional purchase of any such land as aforesaid, or within three months thereafter, the balance of the purchase money shall be tendered," and so forth. That was the provision of the Act, if you wanted a grant. If you did not want a grant you were to make a declaration; but if you did not do that "On default of a compliance with the requirements, and by this section, the land shall revert to her Majesty, and be liable to be sold at auction, and the deposit shall be forfeited." So that even if a person never intended to transfer, the land he was bound to make the declaration. All, then, that the Crown had proved was that defendants made a declaration according to law, and there the Crown had stopped proving was that defendants made the slightest application for a grant. But he carried the proof further than the Crown did; he carried the proof so far as to show that the object of the declaration was not to defraud the Queen, but to transfer the land to Jenkins. He had proved that by showing that within the very three months the land was transferred, and that defendants did not want a grant; and he had proved by the witness Muir, or by one of the other witnesses, that Jenkins bought the whole station including these free selections; and the object in parting with the land was not to get grants for Jenkins and for defendants to pay the balance of the purchase money, but it was to get a transfer and let Jenkins, if he wanted a grant, go with his new right and title and tender the balance of the purchase money. Or that he might go on without doing that. Instead of defendants having cheated her Majesty the Queen, if there was anybody at all to be cheated it must be Jenkins. But that was not the information. Moreover, the object of the inquiry before Mr. Clarke was professedly, or pretendedly, to see whether Jenkins was entitled to appear as a claimant. The Crown had brought the defendants to their trial on a charge which had not been sustained. One of the strongest facts was the condition that the law itself required—that before you can get a grant you have to pay the balance of the purchase money at the office of the Colonial Treasurer, and of a grant the defendants had never dreamed. The natural inference was that if a man sold a station and it was all Crown land he sold his right and interest in the Crown land, but if on the station there was purchased land to which he had a title, he expected to get 20s. an acre for that which had cost him 5s. an acre. Catch a man, however, giving 20s. for what he had before paid 5s. for, and then going and looking for a grant and paying other 15s. He submitted that the case broke down. Then in the very matter which the Crown would put in contrary to his Honor's directions the very heading of the proceedings represented "proceedings in the matter of John Francis Jenkins, for non-fulfilment of the conditions, parish of " so and so, and it was on a "conditional purchase of Nathaniel Wallis, and subsequently transferred to James Henry Wallis, and again transferred to the said John Francis Jenkins." But the defendants did not wish to go to these proceedings, the time of which was past the time to be looked to. The time to be looked to was the three years, or three months after that period, when the law put upon defendants the necessity to make the declaration; but the law did not put upon them the necessity of getting a grant, and neither the one defendant nor the other had the slightest wish to apply for a grant. Both were charged in this conspiracy. If it were true that James had such an idea, why not William—an idea that would put them in for paying 15s. an acre which they had no notice of paying at all.

The Crown Prosecutor, in reply, said the reasoning of Mr. Butler would be very sound if it were on any other charge than that of conspiracy. But in the words in the early part of the information stating that the intention was to defraud her Majesty the Queen, the gist of the offence did not consist. It did not matter what the object was. It did not matter so long as it could be shown, that it could be inferred from the acts of defendants, that they conspired together. It did not matter whether defendants effected their purpose or made any overt act to effect their purpose; for intention established by any act established the gist of the information. "The conspiracy itself is the offence, and whether anything has been done in pursuance or not is perfectly immaterial." [Regina v. Gill, 11. B. and A. [illegible]] On the very fact of the conspiracy, which was inferred from the acts of the two prisoners, the gist of the case for the Crown rested. Whether Mr. Butler was right or not in taking his technical objections as to whether the object was to transfer or to obtain a grant did not matter; the gist of the case lay in the conspiracy, and if that were shown it did not matter anything as to Mr. Butler's objections. And he submitted that quite sufficient evidence had been adduced that morning to connect the prisoners together, to show that they had the intention at one time, and committed an act in pursuance of that intention. The Crown had shown the intention, and the overt act was shown by the papers which Mr. Butler said were improperly put in. The whole gist of the offence lay in the conspiracy.

Mr. Butler said the declaration went no further than a mere compliance with the Act, and did not in the slightest degree show any desire or object to get a grant. The information clearly set forth to defraud the Queen by getting a grant of land, and the object of the conspiracy must be proved, as it was laid in the information. There was no evidence to support the charge of an attempt to defraud the Queen, and, moreover, "to defraud the Queen" could not lie, for according to the Constitution Act the management of the land was taken from the Queen and vested in the Legislature. But that was a more technical objection. But in the information, however, a specific thing was laid.

His Honor said, As to the objection taken by Mr. Butler, at first I thought there was nothing in it, but on carefully looking at this 18th section and at the information, it appears to me that there is no evidence to support the charge with which the defendants are charged in these counts, that these two defendants "did combine, conspire, confederate, and agree together by certain false pretences and subtle means and devices to obtain from her Majesty the Queen a grant by purchase." It is not with defrauding the Queen they are charged, but with conspiring to obtain by false pretences the grant. By the 18th section of the Act I see that after certain exemption and after certain improvements, the conditional purchaser or his alienee may within a certain time go to the Treasury, and the Treasurer is directed to receive and acknowledge the remaining purchase money; and a grant of the fee-simple, with the reservation of minerals, may then be made to the rightful owner. So that a person who has occupied and improved the land is entitled to pay the purchase money, and the alienation puts him in that position. There is no evidence that there was any application here for the payment of this money or to obtain this grant; and the order of the charge should have been to do certain things, with the view to enable the defendants to pay the remainder of the purchase money to obtain this grant—not that they conspired and agreed to get this grant, but that they conspired to pay this money. There is no evidence that they made application to the Treasurer to pay this money or to get the grant, and the case fails in every particular. The case must be taken, and I think the jury ought to acquit the prisoners on the ground that there is no evidence to support the charge.

The jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty," and the defendants were acquitted.

AUCTION SALES.

Horses, Vehicles, and Harness.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, all lots not specially advertised; and at 12 o'clock, all lots specially advertised.

Regular sales at the Bazaar daily, and at Camperdown on Monday afternoon.

Three well-bred Saddle and Harness Horses.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
A bay gelding, 16.2 hands, broken to saddle, single and double harness
A bay gelding, 15.2 hands, by Kingston—by Kingston (imported), broken to saddle and harness
A bay gelding, by The Fop, broken to saddle and harness.

Thirty Head of Young Horses.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. G. C. Welsh to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, on MONDAY next, at 2 o'clock,
30 head of HEAVY DRAUGHT and well-bred harness horses, all in good condition.

MAIDEN, HILL, and CLARK have received instructions from F. Y. Wollesly, Esq. to sell by auction, at Homebush, on MONDAY, the 8th instant,
166 head prime fat cattle, balance of those sold on Thursday.

SULLIVAN and SIMPSON have received instructions from Messrs. G. A. and P. Mein to sell by auction, at the Homebush Yards, on MONDAY next, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock,
[illegible] head of really prime and weighty fat bullocks, in lots, from their Booroona Station.

T. M. PITT and SON have received instructions from O. Bloxome, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 8th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
[illegible] prime fat cattle, in lots, from the Narran.

T. M. PITT and SON have received instructions from John Browne, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 8th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
[illegible] prime fat cattle, in lots.

BRUNKER, WOLFE, and BADGERY have received instructions to sell by auction, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, THIS DAY, at half-past 11 o'clock,
[illegible] prime fat lambs.

Terms, cash.

BRUNKER, WOLFE, and BADGERY have received instructions from Messrs. R. N. and F. King to sell by auction, at Homebush, on MONDAY, the 8th October, at 11 o'clock,
[illegible] head of prime fat cattle, the best end of the draft.

Terms, cash.

TO CATTLE-BREEDERS, GRAZIERS, AND OTHERS.

THURSDAY, 18th October,
At ARTHURSLEIGH,
12 miles from Marulan.

CLEARING-OUT SALE,
owing to the leasing of the estate. (See special advertisement).

3000 Head Magnificent STORE CATTLE, as follows:—
1000 splendid 3 and 4 year old Bullocks, quiet, well-bred, and good colours
1000 Heifers, from 3 years old to yearlings, all got by first-class Bulls
400 choice Breeding Cows, good colours, in calf to Clarence River, JWC, and Woodhouse Bulls
355 superior Yearlings to 2 year old Steers
320 mixed Yearlings.
All the above will be submitted in lots to suit purchasers.
Magnificent Team of 12 Working Bullocks, the finest in the colony, with splendid Waggon and Tackling
Bullock Team of 8, with Dray, Bows, Yokes, and Chains
27 head Saddle and Harness Horses
5 handsome Ponies by a Timor stallion, out of picked mares
14 first-class Working Bullocks
60 pure-bred Leicester Rams
20 pure-bred Southdown Rams

FINLAY and CO. have received instructions from the Hon. Thomas Holt, to sell by auction, at ARTHURSLEIGH,
on THURSDAY, 18th October, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Please note that the above class of cattle are something unusual in quality. They will be submitted in lots to suit purchasers. Every convenience will be afforded purchasers for delivery, and the cattle must be sold.

J. S. PROCTER will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Darling Harbour Station, at 9 o'clock,
Hay, straw, lucerne, corn, potatoes, pumpkins, swedes, &c.
At Sydney Auction Mart, 201, George-street South, at 12 o'clock,
Carcase pork, calves, fat pigs, suckers,
Turkeys, geese, ducks, fowls, pigeons, birds
Oranges, fruit, potatoes, pumpkins, swedes.
At 2 o'clock,
75 cases roll butter, 30 kegs butter
120 ditto eggs (superior quality), 10 cases cheese
Prime corn-fed bacon hams, fruit, honey, wax
Hair, hides, skins, wool, tallow, &c.
Also, groceries, confectionery, and sundries.

WILLIAM INGLIS will sell by auction THIS DAY at Darling Harbour, at 9 o'clock,
Hay and straw by the truck: maize, potatoes, &c.

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.

Railway Auction Mart, 793, George-street.

WILLIAM INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Calves, lambs, pigs, suckers.
At half-past 11 o'clock,
80 coops poultry of all kinds.
At half-past 1 o'clock,
The usual weekly supply of dry produce, consisting of roll butter, keg butter, and cheese, from the best dairies in the Southern districts; superior corn-fed bacon and hams, 100 cases fresh eggs, lard, honey, &c., &c.

WELLS and SMITH will sell by auction, at Darling Harbour, THIS DAY, at 9 o'clock,
Hay, straw, corn.

WELLS and SMITH will sell by auction, at Corporation Yards, This Day, at 11 o'clock, Pigs, calves.

Weekly Sale.

WELLS and SMITH will sell by auction, at their Yards, THIS DAY, at half-past 12 o'clock,
5 cows, in full milk
90 dead pigs
Fat and store pigs, sucking pigs
Calves.
At 1 o'clock,
Eggs, butter, poultry, bacon, cheese
Honey, jam, potatoes
7 bags arrowroot
1 small cockatoo.

WELLS and SMITH will sell by auction, at their Yards, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
200 cases fruit.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at Darling Harbour, THIS DAY, at 9 o'clock,
Hay, straw, lucerne, maize, potatoes, &c.
At Depot, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Fat calves, lambs, pigs, suckers, dead pigs, and poultry of every description.
At half-past 12 o'clock,
Roll and keg butter, cheese, bacon, eggs, honey, lard, &c.
At 4 o'clock,
Hides, tallow, wool, sheepskins, fruit, &c.

W. TINDALE, at Darling Harbour, at 9 o'clock,
Hay, straw, turnips, and potatoes.

DENT and HOSKIN will sell by auction, at Darling Harbour, THIS DAY, at 9 o'clock,
Hay, straw, maize, turnips, &c.

WILLIAM NIXON and CO. will sell by auction, at Darling Harbour, THIS DAY, at 9,
Hay, straw, potatoes, &c.

WILLIAM NIXON and CO. will sell by auction, at 693, George-street, THIS DAY, at 2 p.m.,
Prime young geese, from Windsor
Turkeys, ducks, fowls, &c.
Butter, eggs, bacon, cheese, &c.
Groceries
2 tons potatoes
Sundries, &c., &c.

Weekly Produce Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Hides, horse hides
Kangaroo and wallaby skins
5 tuns black oil, in hogsheads.
At half-past 2 o'clock,
Casks tallow.
At 3 o'clock,
Horns, bones, hair, and beeswax.
Terms cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

MAIDEN, HILL, and CLARK will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Hides, calfskins
Hair, horns, bones, beeswax, &c.
And at half-past 2 o'clock,
Casks tallow.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, October 5th, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Hides, calfskins, hair, horns, bones, &c.
And at half-past 2 o'clock,
Casks tallow.
Terms, cash.

JOHN BRIDGE will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, at 10.30, Hides, &c.; at 2.30, casks tallow; and at 3 o'clock, horns, bones, &c.

F. L. BARKER will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, at 10.30, Hides; at 2.30, tallow.

SATURDAY, October 6th, at 4 o'clock,
on the Premises, Liverpool Road, opposite Redmire Stores.

SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE and GROUNDS,
within an easy distance of Burwood Station.
About 4 acres of WELL-CULTIVATED LAND, on which stands a faithfully-built residence containing DRAWING and DINING ROOMS, connected with folding doors; and
2 BEDROOMS on GROUND FLOOR
4 BEDROOMS upstairs, SPACIOUS HALL
KITCHEN, BATHROOM, STOREROOM, WASH-HOUSE, COACH-HOUSE and STABLE, with plentiful supply of water, &c.
A most complete residence, built of wood on stone, with verandahs all round, handsomely painted and decorated.
After which, will be offered
HORSE, BUGGY, and HARNESS
And the HANDSOME and SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE comprising
GILT PIER GLASSES, DRAWING-ROOM SUITE
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE
BEDROOM and KITCHEN FURNITURE, &c., &c.

R. J. HUGHES and CO. have received instructions from the proprietor (who is leaving the colony) to sell by auction, on the premises, Enfield, opposite Redmire Stores, Liverpool Road, on SATURDAY next, October 6, at 4 o'clock,
The well-built residence
About 4 acres cultivated land.

TORRENS' TITLE.
Also,
Buggy, horse, harness, and furniture.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

Iron and Wood Bedsteads and Bedding
Chests of Drawers, Washstands and Sets
Dining, Loo, Toilet, and Kitchen Tables
Chairs, Safes, Sofas, Kitchen Utensils, and sundries.

DUNN and LISTER will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 204, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The above.

DUNN and LISTER will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 204, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
Men's and women's new and second-hand clothing
Boots, books, fancy goods, and sundries.

AUCTION SALE.

To Printers and others.

A. HANCOCK has received instructions to sell by public auction, on MONDAY, the 8th day of October, 1877, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, Marsden-street, Burrowa,
The PLANT and STOCK-IN-TRADE of the late BURROWA NEWS newspaper, comprising
1 double-crown press, Columbian
1 demy folio press, Albion
1 iron inking table
1 iron imposing stone, double demy
1 roller mould
Roller, sticks, and frames
3 cwt. of bourgeois
1 small fount of long primer
1 fount of brevier
30 founts of fancy type, suitable for display lines
News and jobbing chases
A large and varied assortment of jobbing type, and everything requisite for carrying on a newspaper.
Inspection invited.
All will be sold, without reserve, on the above date, unless previously disposed of by private contract.

THIS DAY, 5th instant, at 11 o'clock.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS,
Comprising
Tables, Horsehair and Leather Couches, Chairs, Easy-Chairs, Chiffonier, Pier Glasses, 2 Brussels Carpets, Oil Cloth, Stair Carpet and Rods, Ornaments, Pictures, Lustres, Whatnot, Card Table, Clock and Shade, Hall Stand, Marble Slab, Filter, Blinds.
Single and double Iron Bedsteads, Palliasses, Mattresses, Cot, Chest Drawers, marble-slab Washstand, Bedroom Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, Dresser, Dinner Service, Gas Chandelier.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from Mr. W. J. Clarke to sell by auction, on the premises, No. 75, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo.
Without reserve.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND CLOTHING,
Drapery, Jewellery,
and
A SMALL SELECT LIBRARY OF BOOKS.

ALEX. MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Pitt-street,
The above.

VALUABLE BUSINESS SITE, ALBION-STREET.

A. OGILVIE will submit to auction, on the Premises, on SATURDAY, 6th October, at 3 o'clock,
The vendor's right, title, and interest of a five years' lease of that parcel of land situate in Albion-street, opposite Brunswick-terrace, having two frontages, with a depth of 135 feet, together with the buildings thereon. Tenant has the right to remove all buildings at expiration of lease. Terms, cash.

To the Boot and Shoe Trade.

IMPORTANT AND ATTRACTIVE BOOT AND SHOE SALE,
FRIDAY, 5th October.

Just landed ex Birker, Sir J. Family, and Carlisle.
Men's calf goloshed hand-sewn E.S.
Ditto kid ditto ditto
Women's morocco E.S. Hessians
Ditto kid ditto ditto
Ditto lasting, various makes
Ditto ditto, T.P.H., 4 to 8
Ditto ditto, spring heels, ditto
Ditto cashmere, ditto, ditto
Ditto ditto, T.P.H., ditto
Ditto Pollok's lasting toes and plain.
Maids' 1½ to 2 morocco, E.S., 11 to 1, 7 to 10, 4 to 6, and 3 to 5, in every make.

L. E. THRELKELD has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, 5th October, at 11,
The above excellent assortment of boots and shoes.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

FENCING WIRE.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Raglan Castle.

FRIDAY, October 5th.

Damaged by sea water.
C. P. and Co.,
85 bundles, each 4 cwt., FENCING WIRE.
The first to be offered.

L. E. THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, THIS DAY, October 5th, at 11 o'clock,
35 bundles fencing wire.
Terms, cash.

Extensive Sale of
WINES and SPIRITS
MUSHROOMS, in Tins, OLIVES
VERMICELLI, PICKLES
LOAF SUGAR, &c., &c.

To close consignment accounts.
By order of Messrs. COWLISHAW, BROTHERS.

Day of Sale—MONDAY, October 8th,
at the City Mart.
WITHOUT RESERVE.

1396 PACKAGES.

Samples on view, and as every lot will be sold, buyers are requested to test the quality of the several lines.

L. E. THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on MONDAY, October 8, at 11 o'clock,
The following consignments, which have now to be sold by auction to close various accounts, 1396 packages, as under:—
CLARETS, pints and quarts
SAUTERNE, ditto ditto
CHAMPAGNE, ditto ditto, Moet and Chandon
CASE BRANDY
Ditto ditto, in flasks
Vermouth, liqueurs assorted
Anchovies, in oil
Mushrooms, in tins
Olives, vermicelli
French pickles
LOAF SUGAR.
Full particulars in catalogues.
Terms liberal.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
Unreserved Sale, by order of the Consignors.

SUPERB ENGLISH-MADE FURNITURE
HANDSOME CHIMNEY and PIER GLASSES
FRAMEWORK and UPHOLSTERY,
landed ex John Duthie.

On MONDAY next, 8th instant, at 11 o'clock.

To Furniture Dealers, Upholsterers, and others.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, 8th instant, at their Rooms, 167, Pitt-street,
64 packages of furniture, &c., selected specially to suit the requirements of the Sydney trade.
Further particulars in future issues.

WEDNESDAY, October 10.

Preliminary Notice.
VERY ELEGANT CARVED PULPIT AND READING DESK, CEDAR SEATS and BENCHES, FORMS, AND ALL OTHER OF THE INTERIOR FITTINGS OF THE SYNAGOGUE, YORK-STREET.

COHEN and CO. are instructed by the Board of Management of the York-street Synagogue to sell by auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, October 10, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The above.
Full particulars in future advertisements.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

SUPERB AND RECHERCHE DIAMONDS OF THE PUREST WATER; MAGNIFICENT BRACELET, BROOCH, AND EARRINGS; SINGLE STONE AND CLUSTER RINGS; ALBERT CHAIN, SET IN BRILLIANTS, &c., &c.
By Order of the Administrator in an Intestate Estate.

COHEN and CO. are instructed (as above), to sell by auction, at their new Rooms, 28, O'Connell-street (4 doors from Hunter-street), on an early day, due notice of which will be given,
The above unequalled and elegant brilliants, &c.
Full particulars of which will appear in future advertisements.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE SALE of EXTRA SUPERIOR and ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS, SUPERB and BRILLIANT-TONED OBLIQUE COTTAGE PIANOFORTE by SCHWECHTEN, HANDSOME PIER-GLASSES, PICTURES, CHINA, GLASSWARE, PLATE, &c., &c.
On the Premises, 465, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.
Under Instructions from the Trustees of Mrs. S. Benjamin.

COHEN and CO. are favoured with instructions, as above, to sell by auction, on the premises, 465, Bourke-street, on THURSDAY, October 11, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The whole of the very elegant and modern household furniture and effects, brilliant-toned pianoforte, and all the superior and well-kept appurtenances contained in a first-class residence.
Full particulars in future advertisements.
Catalogues in course of preparation.
N.B.—The HOUSE to LET.

TUESDAY, October 9.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

MOST IMPORTANT AND UNRESERVED GREAT SALE OF SEVENTY-EIGHT CASES LONDON-MANUFACTURED FURNITURE IN EVERY ASSORTMENT AND OF UNUSUAL GOOD QUALITY, MADE EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS MARKET.
Now landing ex Agnes Rose and Patriarch.

FOR POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE, ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONSIGNORS.

COHEN and CO. are instructed by the Consignees, Messrs. S. Hoffnung and Co., to sell by auction, at their new Rooms, 28, O'Connell-street, 4 doors from Hunter-street, on TUESDAY, October 9, at 11 o'clock sharp.
One of the most extensive and well assorted invoices of London-manufactured furniture ever offered for public sale in this city, comprising:—
DRAWING-ROOM and DINING-ROOM FURNITURE
BOUDOIR and BEDROOM FURNITURE
LIBRARY, HALL, and OFFICE FURNITURE
} In every variety.
Elegant pier and toilet glasses
Carpets, horsehair beds, feather pillows, &c., &c., &c.
Full particulars in future advertisements.
The trade and others are advised to be prepared for this MONSTER UNRESERVED SALE, as
*** EVERY LINE MUST GO TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

Preliminary Notice.
MAGNIFICENT DIAMOND JEWELLERY, BRILLIANTS of the PUREST WATER, EN SUITE, &c., &c., &c.
Under instructions from the Mortgagees, with the consent of F. T. Humphery, Esq., official assignee in the insolvent estate of Mr. D. L. Levy.

COHEN and CO. are instructed as above to sell by auction, at their new Rooms, 28, O'Connell-street, on an early day, due notice of which will be given,
A most superb and unique assortment of costly diamonds of the first water, the principal portion of which are en suite.
Full particulars in future advertisement.

Preliminary Notice.
ALLOTMENTS of LAND, situate as under—
PADDINGTON
PARRAMATTA
GRAFTON
CLARENCE RIVER.
Under instructions from the mortgagees, with the consent of the official assignee, F. T. Humphery, Esq., in the Insolvent Estate of Mr. D. L. Levy.

COHEN and CO. are instructed, as above, to sell by auction, at their new Rooms, 28, O'Connell-street, 4 doors from Hunter-street, on an early day, due notice of which will be given,
The above.

Full particulars in future advertisements.

TUESDAY, 9th instant,
WRECKAGE Ex S. M. STETSON from LORD HOWE'S ISLAND.

New Cotton Canvas Sails, and quantity ditto, in first-class order; Spurs, Ironwork, Wire Rigging, Running Gear, Patent Blocks, Patent Capstan, Edson's No. 2 Wheel, Best Bower and Cable (test) Kedge Anchor, Galley Range, &c., &c.

MR. M. MOLONY has received instructions to sell by auction, on the GRAFTON WHARF, on TUESDAY next, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The above.
Terms, cash.
No reserve.

MONDAY, 8th instant.

BOOTS and SHOES. BOOTS and SHOES.

Balance of Invoice (now landed), ex John Duthie.

To the Trade, Country Storekeepers, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY is instructed by Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co. to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 8th instant, in his Rooms, No. 239, George-street, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The balance of the invoice of Nathan Joseph's celebrated boots and shoes, which were not landed in time for last sale.
The Auctioneer is positively instructed to close every remaining line.

Without reserve.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

Highly Important Sale of
GENERAL IRONMONGERY
CUTLERY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
CARPENTERS TOOLS, LOCKS, &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 5th OCTOBER.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Without reserve,
17 cases of the above goods, consisting of
FILES.—Frame saw, half round, flat bastard, rat-tail, crosscut, handsaw, and assorted, all sizes.
PLANES.—Jack, trying, smoothing, rebate, moulding, &c.
CUTLERY.—Butchers' knives, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 14 inch, in rosewood, box, &c., handles; pocket cutlery; scissors, 3 to 12 inches; tailors' shears, table and dessert knives and forks, in great variety; sets of table cutlery, in mahogany boxes; carvers, ivory, stag, bone, and buck; 1, 2, and 3 blade pocket knives, cigar knives, &c., &c.
IRONMONGERY.—Screw and shell augers, ⅜ to 1½ inch; carpenters' squares, 4 to 15 inch; spirit levels, all sizes, a large assortment; firmer, mortice, and socket chisels, assorted; screw wenches, &c., &c.
Also,
40 dozen improved glaziers' diamonds.
Terms at sale.

BALANCE OF THE RETAIL STOCK FROM THE COUNTRY.

THIS DAY, 5th instant, at 11 o'clock sharp.

To Drapers, Clothiers, Dealers, and others.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The remainder of the stock of drapery, &c., from last sale, comprising—
Hats, ribbons, furnishing good, scarfs, laces
Lace falls, wool goods, trimmings, buttons, gambroons
Cotton and wool shirtings, printed flannels, lustres, stuffs
Cotton goods, &c., &c.; also a lot of empty cases (which will be sold on Friday).
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Martha Birnie.

16 CASES HATS, SLIGHTLY DAMAGED,
from Messrs. Christy and Co.

THIS DAY, Friday, 5th instant, at 12 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 12,
249—18 dozen men's black soft felt hats, 3 Nos.
6 ditto drab ditto
250— 4 ditto drab hard ditto
4 5-12 ditto ditto ditto
251—24 ditto black and drab and brown soft felt Tyrol
252— 4 1-12 ditto black and drab ventilated B
4 2-12 ditto ditto C
253— 9 ditto black soft felt, wide brim, 2 Nos.
9 ditto drab ditto
254—2 8-12 ditto boys' soft ditto
8 ditto men's drab stiff ditto
255— 8 ditto ditto ditto
256—30 ditto black soft felt, 2 Nos.
257—24 ditto assorted coloured soft felts
258—24 ditto boys' black and coloured ditto
259— 4 2-12 ditto men's black soft felt
3 5-12 ditto drab ditto
260— 1 case sample hats, assorted.
Terms at sale.

WET OR FINE.

THIS DAY, at half-past 2 p.m.
THIS DAY, at half-past 2 p.m.
THIS DAY, at half-past 2 p.m.

UNRESERVED SALE
at ST. GEORGE'S-TERRACE, PITT-STREET South, near Christ Church,
THIS AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock,
of
the whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and Effects,
comprising
GLASS, CHINA
Electroplate
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE
Brussels Carpets
PIER GLASSES
Fenders and Irons
Engravings
ELEGANT DRAWING-ROOM SUITE
BRILLIANT-TONED Pianoforte, by Aucher
Drawing-room Furniture
Iron 4-post Bedsteads
Hair Mattresses and Bedding
Kitchen Utensils, and sundries.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at St. George's-terrace, Pitt-street South, near Christ Church, THIS DAY, 5th October, at half-past 2 p.m.,
The above SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FIRST-CLASS PIANOFORTE, &c.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 5th October, 11 a.m.
At the PREMISES, No. 66, OXFORD-STREET.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS,
comprising
Glass, China, and Plate
New Rep DINING-ROOM SUITE
MASSIVE Sideboard
Bedsteads and Bedding
VALUABLE Regulating TIMEPIECE, &c., &c.

To FAMILIES FURNISHING.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at No. 66, Oxford-street, THIS DAY, 5th October, at 11 a.m.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.
Terms, cash.

SATURDAY, 6th October, at 11 a.m.

TYPE WRITING MACHINE, for Manuscript Writing.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell the above, on SATURDAY, 6th October, at 11 a.m.
Now on view.

SATURDAY, 6th October, at 11 a.m.
At the New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets.

UNRESERVED SALE
of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
CHINA,
ASSORTED TABLE GLASSES,
ELECTROPLATE,
SPLENDID WALNUT PIANOFORTE,
TABLE CUTLERY.
MASSIVE Mahogany Dining-room Suites
Ditto Dining Tables
HANDSOME Bookcases
Vases, Lustres, and Ornaments
WALNUT DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE
Brussels Carpets and Rugs
Fenders and Fire Irons
Floorcloth, Stair Carpets
Iron Bedsteads, Hair Mattresses, Palliasses
HANDSOME Wardrobes, Chests Drawers, Washstands, Towel Horses, &c.
Kitchen utensils and a SPLENDID GARTON AND KING COOKING STOVE (quite new), in perfect order, suitable for a private family.
TO FAMILIES FURNISHING AND GENERAL DEALERS.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets, on SATURDAY, 6th October, at 11 a.m.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHINA, GLASS PLATE, and a SPLENDID GARTON AND KING COOKING STOVE in perfect order.

TUESDAY, 9th October, at 11 a.m.

At the residence of Rev. J. A. DOWIE,
DEVONSHIRE HOUSE, NEWTOWN ROAD,
NEAR CAMDEN COLLEGE.

ATTRACTIVE SALE
of
The whole of the SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS, comprising:—
GLASS PLATE and CHINA
MASSIVE TELESCOPE DINING-TABLE
RICHLY Carved SIDEBOARD, plate glass back
HANDSOME Morocco-carved DINING-ROOM SUITE
VALUABLE Oil Paintings, by Adams
BRUSSELS CARPETS and Hearth Rugs
Ornaments and Vases
ELEGANT Walnut CHIFFONIER, plate glass back
SUPERB Inlaid Walnut Loo Table
SPLENDID Green and Gold BROCADE DRAWING-ROOM SUITE
MASSIVE Hall Table and Chairs to match
Library Table, Copying-press
HANDSOME BOOKCASES
SPLENDID large WARDROBE plateglass Door
Hair Mattresses, Palliasses, Bolsters, Pillows, and Bedding
Iron Single and Double 4-post Bedsteads
Marble top Washstands and Chests Drawers
Chests Drawers, Towel Horses
CHOICE Toilet Services
Kitchen and Laundry Utensils, &c.

To PRIVATE GENTLEMEN FURNISHING, FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN, and the RESIDENTS of NEWTOWN.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from the Rev. J. A. DOWIE to sell by auction, at his residence, DEVONSHIRE HOUSE, NEWTOWN ROAD, near Camden College, on TUESDAY, 9th October, at 11 a.m.,
The whole of the SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.
Terms, cash.
ON VIEW MONDAY AFTERNOON.

Preliminary Notice.

IMPORTANT SALE BY AUCTION,
at the
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT WAREHOUSE
of
Mr. T. MATTHEWS, corner of BRIDGE and GEORGE STREETS,
of
the Whole of his VALUABLE STOCK of SEXTANTS, QUADRANTS, COMPASSES,
and
TELESCOPES,
and
the Whole of his SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS,
on
MONDAY, 8th OCTOBER, at 11 a.m.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Mr. T. Matthews to sell by auction, at his premises, corner of Bridge and George streets, on MONDAY, 8th October, at 11 a.m.,
The whole of his VALUABLE STOCK of TELESCOPES, QUADRANTS, SEXTANTS, and COMPASSES, and the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

IMPORTANT SALE
of about
FIFTEEN THOUSAND GALLONS
of
COLONIAL-MADE WINES,
in bulk,
the Vintages of 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876.

These WINES are the produce of Dr. M'Kay's NOTED VINEYARD, MINCHINBURY, near ROOTY HILL, and comprise—
VINTAGE, 1873, Reisling
Ditto, 1874, Pineau
Ditto, ditto, Reisling
Ditto, ditto, Shiraz
Ditto, ditto, Lambruscat
Ditto, 1875, Reisling
Ditto, ditto, Madeira
Ditto, ditto, Shiraz
Ditto, ditto, Lambruscat
Ditto, 1876, Reisling
Ditto, ditto, Lambruscat
Ditto, ditto, Hermitage
Ditto, ditto, Shiraz
Ditto, ditto, Colonial Port
Ditto, ditto, Madeira
Ditto, ditto, Burgundy
Ditto, ditto, Pineau.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Dr. M'Kay to sell by auction, at Vineyard, Minchinbury, near Rooty Hill, on an early day,
The above.
Terms at sale.

HEMMING'S ORCHARD,
CROYDON,
within FIVE MINUTES' walk of the
CROYDON RAILWAY STATION,
will be sold on
TUESDAY, 9th October,
at Bell's-chambers, 175, Pitt-street,
the allotments fronting
HEMMING-STREET
COLANE-STREET
LANG-STREET
and
BUCKIMBAH-STEET,
each lot has a large frontage and a good depth, and the STREETS ARE FENCED OFF.

INSPECTION INVITED.
POCKET LITHOGRAPHS and RAILWAY TIME TABLES are now ready.

Day of sale,
TUESDAY, 9th October.
HARDIE and GORMAN, Auctioneers.

WATERLOO.

Three comfortable weatherboard Cottages, situate in BULLANAMING-STREET, between BUCKLAND and RAGLAN STREETS, each containing 3 rooms with good and separate yards to each cottage, and water laid on.
The Land has a frontage of about 65 FEET to BULLANAMING-STREET, and a depth of about 70 feet, with side entrance.

Title Leasehold, the residue of a 99 years' lease.

HARDIE and GORMAN have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Bell's-chambers, 175, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
TUESDAY, 9th OCTOBER,
The above described comfortable cottage residences.

This property is situate in a densely populated locality, where houses let well. It immediately adjoins the property of Mr. MARTIN, Baker, &c., and is for absolute sale in ONE LOT, on
TUESDAY, 9th OCTOBER.

HEATON PARK.

This magnificent property, having an area of OVER 43 ACRES of good land, together with the COMFORTABLE FAMILY RESIDENCE thereon, will be sold at auction, as a whole, on
TUESDAY, 9th OCTOBER,
by
HARDIE and GORMAN.

CROYDON. CROYDON.

THE CHOICEST VILLA SITE, ORCHARD PLOTS, and BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, in this ARISTOCRATIC and DAILY IMPROVING LOCALITY, both for SURROUNDINGS, ELIGIBILITY of SITE, PICTURESQUE SCENERY, and ACCESSIBILITY to the
CROYDON RAILWAY STATION
will be sold by auction, at the Rooms, 175, Pitt-street, on
TUESDAY, 9th October,
by
HARDIE and GORMAN.

THOUSANDS of POUNDS must have been expended in DRAINING, TRENCHING, PLANTING, and otherwise improving the land.
The many, and various kinds of CHOICE FRUIT TREES are now green and blossoming and bid fair to bear fruit largely this season.
THE VIEWS
are very various, commanding pretty parts of the
PARRAMATTA ROAD
and the
HILLS BEYOND,
with surroundings of a first-class character.
THE SUBDIVISION
is liberal, and opportunity will be given to secure DOUBLE FRONTAGES and DOUBLE DEPTHS.
THE TERMS
will be exceedingly easy, payments extending over a period of THREE YEARS.
THE INSTRUCTIONS
are ABSOLUTE to sell to CLOSE PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNTS.

PLAN ON VIEW.
POCKET LITHOGRAPHS ARE NOW READY.

Day of Sale,
TUESDAY, 9th OCTOBER.

PETERSHAM. PETERSHAM.

W. PRITCHARD'S
ORDER OF SALE.

TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, October 6.

ON THE GROUND,
at 3 o'clock.

COTTAGE and ALLOTMENT of LAND on THE BOULEVARD.

Allotment of LAND, Frazer-street, 30 x 180.

At half-past 3 o'clock,
Corner BLOCK of LAND,
Virginia-street and Frazer-street.

CORNER ALLOTMENT, close to
PETERSHAM RAILWAY STATION.

CORNER BLOCK of LAND,
DURHAM-STREET and FREDERICK-STREET,
near the CHURCH.

At 4 o'clock,
CHOICE BUILDING SITES,
close to
PETERSHAM RAILWAY STATION.

CORNER BLOCK of LAND,
BRIGHTON and PALACE STREETS,
LEWISHAM ESTATE.

'Bus will leave the Rooms of the Auctioneer, 281, George-street, at 2.15 p.m.

PETERSHAM.

SALE ON THE GROUND,
SATURDAY next, October 6th,
at 3 o'clock.

W. PRITCHARD will sell by auction, TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON,
ALLOTMENT of LAND, having a frontage of 30 feet to FRAZER-STREET, by a depth of 180 feet.
Terms at sale.

'Bus will leave the Rooms at 2 o'clock.

PETERSHAM.

COTTAGE and BLOCK of LAND,
ON THE BOULEVARD,
Lewisham Estate.

W. PRITCHARD will sell by auction, TO-MORROW, Saturday, October 6, at 3 o'clock,
ON THE GROUND,
CONVENIENT COTTAGE on allotment of land, situated on the BOULEVARD.
Torrens' Act. Terms, liberal, at sale.

'Bus leaves the Rooms, 281, George-street, at 2 o'clock.

PETERSHAM,
CORNER OF VIRGINIA AND FRAZER STREETS.

W. PRITCHARD will sell by auction, TO-MORROW, Saturday, October 6, ON THE GROUND, at 3.30,
CORNER BLOCK OF LAND, with frontages to Virginia and Frazer streets.
Title, freehold. Terms liberal.

'Bus will leave the Rooms, 281, George-street, at 2 o'clock.

PETERSHAM.

CORNER ALLOTMENTS OF LAND,
close to Railway-station.

W. PRITCHARD will sell by auction, ON THE GROUND, TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, October 6, at 3.30,
4 ALLOTMENTS of LAND, at the junction of the NEW CANTERBURY ROAD and the VICTORIA ROAD, opposite 'bus stand.

Title, freehold.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

'Bus will leave the Rooms, 281, George-street, at 2 o'clock.

CORNER BLOCK OF LAND,
PETERSHAM,
adjacent to the ENGLISH CHURCH,
near to the Petersham RAILWAY STATION,
STANMORE and PETERSHAM 'BUS STAND.

ON THE GROUND, TO-MORROW, Saturday, October 6th.

W. PRITCHARD will sell by auction, ON THE GROUND, TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, October 6, at 3.30,
All that CORNER BLOCK of LAND, in the BEST and most ELIGIBLE position in this FAVOURITE and HEATHY SUBURB, having a frontage to DURHAM-STREET of 160 feet, and to Frederick-street of 99 feet.

'Bus will leave the Rooms, 281, George-street, at 2.15.

Title, Torrens' Act. Terms, cash.

PETERSHAM.

ALLOTMENTS of LAND,
close to RAILWAY STATION.

W. PRITCHARD will sell by auction, TO-MORROW, Saturday, at 4 o'clock,
ON THE GROUND,
Several choice building sites.

Title, freehold. Terms at sale.

'Bus will leave the Rooms, 281, George-street, at 2 o'clock.

FIVE DOCK,
adjoining the Public School.
Splendidly situated and highly cultivated corner block, containing 1½ acre, together with comfortable cottage residence, substantial stable, vineyard, &c.,
easily accessible by
railway, 'bus, or steamer,
being
about three-quarters of a mile from the Ashfield and Croydon Stations, and within five minutes' walk of the steamers' jetty.

As a villa site the position is unsurpassed by anything in this deservedly popular locality, possessing as it does the most charming views of river scenery, and being surrounded by the mansions and grounds of his Honor Judge Faucett, Messrs. Bradley, Friend, Rodd, Millet, Turner, and others.
Vendor's Solicitors, Messrs. J. Dawson and Son.

MESSRS. W. T. MUSTON and CO. will sell by auction, on the Ground, on SATURDAY next, 6th October, at 4 o'clock,
All that piece of land, containing an area of 1 acre and 2 roods, being allotments 8, 9, and 10 of section 1 of Thomas Brennand's subdivision of July, 1840; and having a frontage of 396 feet to Thomas-street, with a side line of 165 feet to Scott-street, together with the erections thereon.
The above described land is for positive sale; and, if not sold in one line, will be offered in building lots, for which it is admirably suited—the completion of Iron Cove Bridge bringing it within 3½ miles of the city.

Terms, half cash; balance at 6 per cent.

THIS DAY, Friday, 5th October.

ORDER OF SALE
CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTIES,
at the Rooms of the undersigned, Pitt-street,
THIS DAY, at half-past 11 o'clock PROMPT.

CLARENCE-STREET. 5 two-story dwelling houses, Nos. 178 to 186, between KING and MARKET streets, adjoining Bond and Barnett's property.

GOULBURN-STREET. Cottage residence, &c., corner of Goulburn-street and Robinson-street, or Sydney-place, between George and Pitt streets.

MOORE PARK. BENNETT-STREET, Surry Hills, a few feet from Dowling-street—BLANCHE-TERRACE 19 houses, each 4 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, &c.; rental, £637 per annum. In the insolvent estate of Wm. Eyles.

BEAUFORT-STREET, SURRY HILLS. Brick Cottage, between Sarah Ann and Belvoir streets, a few yards east of Elizabeth-street, now occupied by Mr. Drew. In the estate of the late Mr. Clyde.

PYRMONT. 2 newly-erected dwelling houses, Harris-street, a few yards north of Pyrmont Bridge Road; leasehold, 50 years from 1st January, 1877.

ASHFIELD. LAUREL Cottage and grounds Liverpool Road, a few yards from Railway Station, now in the occupation of Mr. Cook. By order of the Executors of the late Mr. James Pring.

FOREST LODGE, GLEBE. 70 feet frontage to St. John's Road, good depth; west of Ross-street, between METHODIST Chapel and Mr. Woodford's property.

ELSWICK ESTATE, PETERSHAM. 3 allotments, Elswick-street, and 3 allotments Edith-street, close to Parramatta Road, south of Allan-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

LACHLAN DISTRICT.

FOR POSITIVE SALE,
on ACCOUNT OF THE MORTGAGEES, with the concurrence of the Official Assignee of the Mortgagor.

GORMAN'S HILL WEST,
with 10,771 Sheep, more or less.

MORT and CO. will sell, at their WOOL SALE ROOMS, Circular Quay, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of October next, at 2 o'clock p.m.,
The GORMAN'S HILL WEST STATION, in the Lachlan District, situated about 30 miles from Wollongough, a small but VERY VALUABLE RUN, consisting of SPLENDID GRAZING, UNDULATING SALINE COUNTRY, with some open timber, but chiefly PLAINS, of which nearly EVERY ACRE IS AVAILABLE, being WELL GRASSED and WATERED.

For further particulars see extended advertisement in Saturday's HERALD; or apply to
MORT and CO., Sydney.

THE FREEHOLD ESTATE OF CARTHONA,
DARLING POINT.

For sale by auction,
THURSDAY, October 11,
in one Lot, or in 3 LOTS AS ORIGINALLY SUBDIVIDED by the late Sir THOMAS MITCHELL.

BOWDEN and MILLS are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, October 11, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
The ESTATE of CARTHONA, DARLING POINT, bounded on the east and north-east by the waters of the harbour flowing on to a beautiful white sandy beach of considerable extent, with bathing-house.
The frontage toward DOUBLE BAY is about 555 feet.
The estate adjoins the highly-improved properties of the WILLOWS, LINDSAY, &c.

Lot 1 comprises 1 acre 1 rood 30 perches including the whole of the beach fronting the estate and additional frontage to the bay up to Mr. Skinner's boundary, measuring in all about 555 feet.

On this lot stands the FAMILY MANSION, built of stone under the personal inspection of the late Sir Thomas Mitchell, containing in the basement several large and cool cellars, well drained. On the ground floor a portico, a very large hall, and staircase to the second story; a well-finished drawing-room 22 feet 3 inches by 15 feet 6 inches, separated from the dining-room by sliding doors, the latter room being 25 feet by 16 feet, with bay window looking over Double Bay.

Adjoining the Dining-room, with the same charming view, is the library; and on the other side of the hall is a good bedroom and a butler's pantry. Attached to the house is the large kitchen, &c., containing Russell's cooking stove and other conveniences. The bedroom story contains chambers, suitable in character to the rest of the building. The out-buildings, erected in stone, comprise spacious coach-house, stabling for six horses, plenty of good servants' bedroom accommodation, loft, saddle room, laundry, &c. A never-failing supply of pure water laid on to kitchen and laundry, besides a massive stone tank, roofed in, supplied by a spring from the rock.

Persons requiring a commodious family residence for themselves are invited to inspect Carthona. Cards of admission obtainable from the Auctioneers, 154, Pitt-street, available on Friday and Saturday afternoons.

Lot 2 adjoins lot 1, above described, extending from the carriage road upwards to a road on the crown of the hill, with a frontage thereto of 85 feet; bounded by lot 1 for 282 feet, by a road separating it from lot 3 for 238 feet, and by the carriage road leading to the dwelling-house 155 feet.

Lot 3 is bounded on the north-west by Mr. John Newton's highly improved property and residence for 268 feet, and on the opposite side by a reserved road 250 feet, which separates it from lot 2, and by the carriage road 170 feet.

ALL THESE LOTS HAVE SPLENDID VIEWS OF THE HARBOUR.
Title satisfactory.
TERMS—15 per cent. cash deposit: 50 per cent. may remain on mortgage at 6 per cent., and the balance in cash on completion of the conveyance.
A plan on view at the Rooms.

TWO DWELLING-HOUSES, CASTLEREAGH-ST., NEAR LIVERPOOL-STREET,
and two others at the rear.

BOWDEN and MILLS will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY the 11th October, at half-past 11 o'clock.
A cottage on the east side of Castlereagh-street, 6 doors south of Liverpool-street, No. 392, erected of brick on stone foundation, shingled roof, containing 4 rooms and 2 attics.
A two-storied brick house, next door to the above, No. 394, containing 4 rooms, hall, and a kitchen at the rear.
Also, 2 houses at the rear, each of two rooms and kitchen.
Water laid on, and drainage connected with the public sewers.
The frontage to Castlereagh-street is 48 feet by depth of 65 feet.
Present low rental only two pounds four shillings per week, £114 8s per year, in consequence of the tenants having been in many years.
The neighbourhood is quiet and respectable, and the houses within 3 minutes' walk of Hyde Park.
The title satisfactory. Particulars may be had on reference to James Norton, Esq., Solicitor.

Terms at sale. The occupant of No. 392 will show the premises to intending purchasers.

THURSDAY, 18th October.

By order of the Hon. Thomas Holt.

MAGNIFICENT FREEHOLD ESTATES
to be Leased by Auction
for a term of from 7 to 21 years, at the option of the lessee, being subdivisions of that princely property known as
ARTHURSLEIGH,
30 miles from Goulburn, and ranging in extent from 6000 to 805 acres to 3900 acres freehold.

FINLAY and CO. have received instructions from the Hon. Thomas Holt, to lease by auction,
at ARTHURSLEIGH,
Mount Pleasant, on 18th OCTOBER,
CARRIGAN, GIBRALTAR, and WANGARATTA ESTATES, containing 6000 acres (freehold), subdivided into 9 paddocks, and highly improved.
The WATTLE CREEK ESTATE, containing 4080 acres (freehold), subdivided into 5 paddocks, and highly improved.
THE JUNCTION ESTATE, containing 3840 acres freehold, subdivided into 7 paddocks, and improved.
CYMRO ESTATE, about 800 acres first-class grazing land.

These beautiful properties are possessed of the highest fattening qualities—rich agricultural and fertile grazing lands, splendidly watered by the Wollondilly and its tributaries, the finest climate in Australia, five hours by train from Sydney, and a few miles from the Railway Receiving Stock-yards, Southern line.
Post town, Marulan.
Full particulars of these valuable properties will be found in every Saturday's issue of this paper.

It is the intention to submit by auction, at the same time and place, about
3000 head well-bred store cattle
30 horses and ponies
Fattening bullocks, heifers, and young cattle.

Every information and facility to inspect the properties will be afforded on application to the agents.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1436685

FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. HENRY RODDER are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved WIFE, Elizabeth; to move from his residence, 5, William-street, Redfern, THIS (Friday) MORNING, at half-past 8 o'clock, to Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, Oxford-street, near Crown-street, and George-st. S.

THE FRIENDS of Captain JOHN A. JAMIESON are respectfully invited to the Funeral of his deceased beloved only DAUGHTER, Ursula; to move from his residence, 387, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst, THIS AFTERNOON, at a quarter before 2 o'clock, to Necropolis. W. STEWART, Undertaker, Bathurst-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JOHN DRAKE are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved STEP-SON, John J. Courtinan; to move from his residence, 25, New Pitt-street, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at quarter to 2 o'clock, to Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, Oxford-street, near Crown-street.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. SAMUEL MILLER are invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, Wailworth's-buildings, John-street, Pyrmont, TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, for the Necropolis. J. and G. SHYING and CO., Undertakers, 709, George-street S.; 120, Oxford-street.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. HUGH WAUHOP are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, Petersham, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, to the Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, George-street, opposite Christ Church; and Oxford-street, near Crown-st.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. HUGH WAUHOP are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, Petersham, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, to Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, George-street, opposite Christ Church; and Oxford-street, near Crown-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JOSHUA WAUHOP are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved FATHER, Mr. Hugh Wauhop; to move from his late residence, Petersham, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, to Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, George-street, opposite Christ Church.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JAMES CLISDELL are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved FATHER-IN-LAW, Mr. Hugh Wauhop; to move from his late residence, Petersham, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, to Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, Oxford-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JOSHUA WAUHOP are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved FATHER, Mr. Hugh Wauhop; to move from his late-residence, Petersham, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, to Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, George-st., op. Christ Church; and Oxford-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JAMES CLISDELL are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved FATHER-IN-LAW, Mr. Hugh Wauhop; to move from his late residence, Petersham, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, to Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, George-street, opp. Christ Church.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SIMS v. SIMS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In consequence of the verdict that was arrived at by three-fourths of the jury in the above case, I have been advised by a large number of the public who have called upon me, and who deeply sympathise with me under the circumstances, to apply for a new trial; and in order to enable me to vindicate my character I have resolved to appeal to the public of New South Wales for pecuniary help to enable me to do so; and any kind friends who feel a sympathy for a friendless lady in a strange land, in a noble effort to establish her honour, will kindly forward their donations to me, at 3, Elton-place, Pitt-street, Redfern.

ANNIE SOPHIA SIMS.

October 4, 1877.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

NOTICE UNDER THE TRUST PROPERTY ACT of 1862.

In the Will of HENRY ISLER, late of Gladesville, in the colony of New South Wales, Gentleman, deceased.

PURSUANT to The Trust Property Act of 1862, NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and others having any CLAIMS against the Estate of the abovenamed HENRY ISLER, who died on the third day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and Probate of whose Will was, on the tenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, granted by this Honorable Court to JOHN DAWSON, of Sydney, Solicitor, JANE ISLER, of Gladesville, Widow, and HENRY ISLER, the Executors and Executrix in the said Will named, are hereby required to send full particulars of such claims to the undersigned, on or before the fourteenth day of October next, after which date the said Executors will at once proceed to distribute the Assets of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims of which they then shall have had notice.

Dated this sixth day of September, A.D. 1877.

JOHN DAWSON and SON, Solicitors for the Executors and Executrix, 136, Pitt-street, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of THOMAS JAMES, late of the Glebe, near Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Commission Agent, deceased, intestate.

PURSUANT to the Trust Property Act of 1862, NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and others having any claims against the estate of the above-named Thomas James, who died on the thirty-first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and letters of administration were duly granted by this Honorable Court to ELLEN JAMES, widow of the above-named deceased, on the second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, are hereby required to send full particulars of such claims to the undersigned on or before the twenty-fourth day of October next, after which date the said administratrix will at once proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims of which she then shall have had notice.

Dated this thirteenth day of September, A.D. 1877.

JOHN DAWSON and SON, Proctor for said Administratrix, 136, Pitt-street, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—IN INSOLVENCY.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ACCOUNTS, with PLANS OF DISTRIBUTION in the undermentioned Estates, showing dividends as specified, are now filed in the Office of Insolvency, King-street, Sydney, for the inspection of all persons interested; and NOTICE is hereby given, that such accounts and plans will be submitted to the Court for confirmation on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, if not previously objected to. Dated, Sydney, 1st October, A.D. 1877.

JAMES COPELAND, of Quat Quatta, Farmer (No. 13,402), 12s 2 3-5d per £ on proved concurrent debts.

OWEN M'GEARY, of Summer Island, Macleay River (No. 13,383), 3 3-5d per £ on proved concurrent debts.

WALTER MARSHALL CHURCH and ROBERT HILLS, of Sydney, Merchants. In the separate estate of Walter Marshall Church (No. 12,422), an amended plan of distribution, showing a dividend of 5s 8d per £ on proved concurrent debts.

FREDERICK THOMAS HUMPHERY, Official Assignee, 171, Pitt-street.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

IN EQUITY—No. 25.

Before the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, under the Companies' Act, and under section 6 of the Act, 38 Victoria, No. 1.

In the matter of the GENERAL MOLTKE GOLD MINING COMPANY, and in the matter of the Companies' Act, 39 Victoria, No. 19.

NOTICE is hereby given that his Honor the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates has appointed THURSDAY, the eighteenth day of October instant, at 11 o'clock a.m., or as soon thereafter as the course of business will permit, to consider an application for an order for the payment of solicitors' costs; also, for the assessment of official liquidator's remuneration. And all parties interested can, if they so desire, be heard thereupon by attending at the time and place aforesaid.

Dated Sydney, the 4th day of October, 1877.

ALFRED SANDEMAN, Official Liquidator.

ESTATE OF THE LATE ANDREW BLAKE, Esq., of Old Government House, Parramatta.

NOTICE UNDER THE TRUST PROPERTY ACT OF 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given, THAT ALL CREDITORS and others having claims against the Estate of the abovenamed ANDREW BLAKE, who died on the 9th day of July last, and Probate of whose Will was on the 2nd day of August instant, granted by the Honorable the Supreme Court of New South Wales to the Honorable JOHN BLAXLAND, of Ryde, VINCENT WANOSTROCHT GIBLIN, and THOMAS CADELL, Esquires, the Executors therein named, are hereby required to send in their claims against the said Estate, to the said Executors, to the care of Messrs. ALLEN, BOWDEN, and ALLEN, of 124, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, Solicitors, on or before the 24th day of November next, after which date the said Executors will be at liberty to pay and distribute the assets of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated this ninth day of August, A.D. 1877.

ALLEN, BOWDEN, and ALLEN, Solicitors for the Executors.

ALEXANDER COOPER, Financial Agent and Auctioneer, removed to 106, Elizabeth-street.

NOTICE.—I hereby give notice that I will not be responsible for any DEBTS that my WIFE Elizabeth, may contract after this date. JAMES BOGAN, Gosford, B.W. September 28, 1877.

REMOVAL.—Mr. T. T. GRAY, Solicitor, from 111, Elizabeth-street, to Temple Court, King-street.

NICHOLSON and ASCHERBERG beg to inform their friends and customers that WILLIAM ETZOLD, Tuner, is no longer in their employ.

October 2, 1877.

INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.—Subscriptions in aid of the above will be received by the undersigned. JAMES MERRIMAN, Mayor.

Town Hall, Sydney, 4th October, 1877.

FOURTH LIST OF DONATIONS towards the local expenses connected with the Mission Services of the Rev. Dr. SOMERVILLE.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mr. Thomas Bray	2	2	0	Anonymous	1	0	0
Surry Hills	1	0	0	S. A. W.	0	10	0
J. H. K.	0	10	0	Mr. W. Fowler	1	1	0
John M'Leod	1	0	0	Mr. T. Shade	0	10	0
W. A. Prentice	0	10	0	Mrs. G. Christie	0	10	0
Mrs. J. M'Gregor	1	0	0	Mr. C. J. Christie	0	10	0
Mr. J. M'Donald, architect	1	0	0	Mr W. M. Christie	0	10	0
				J. S. A.	0	5	0
Mrs. Elizabeth J. Holdsworth	5	0	0	J. T. H.	0	5	0
				W. S.	0	6	0
Mrs. Keith	1	0	0	Mrs. R.	0	2	6
Mrs. Waugh	1	1	0	Miss R.	0	2	6
Mr. James Marks	5	5	0	Mrs. H. and Son	0	5	0
W. Frazer Martin	1	1	0	Mrs. P.	0	2	6
G. R. S. Brown	0	10	0	Mr. M.	0	2	6
S. T. Whiddon	1	1	0	Mr. D.	0	2	6
Mr. D. Cormack	1	0	0	Mr. T. Burton	0	5	0
Mrs. D. Cormack	1	0	0	Mrs. M'Callum, Nattai	0	10	0
Mrs. J. Saunders	5	0	0	Mr. J. M'Credie	1	0	0
Mr. W. Shoults, Elizabeth-street	1	0	0	Rev. D. Moore	1	0	0
Mr. J. B. North	2	0	0	Hon. J. Davies, Postmaster-Gen.	2	2	0
Mr. A. Martin	1	0	0	Rev. T. B. Tress	1	1	0
Three friends	1	10	0	Rev. R. S. Willis	1	0	0
F. Seaman	0	10	0	Anonymous	0	8	6
Anonymous	0	10	0				
Anonymous	0	10	0				

As the local expenses amount to nearly £600, the Christian public are earnestly invited to forward their contributions to J. H. GOODLET, Esq., George-street; or JOSEPH PAXTON, Esq., Macquarie-street, Sydney.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership lately subsisting between us, the undersigned GILES MAWSON SEYMOUR and JOHN HENRY SEYMOUR, as Outfitters, &c., at Wagga Wagga, under the style of Seymour and Co., was on this twelfth day of September, dissolved by mutual consent; and that all debts due and owing to or by the late firm, will be received and paid by the said John Henry Seymour, by whom the business will from this date be continued.

Dated this twelfth day of September, 1877.

G. M. SEYMOUR,
J. H. SEYMOUR.

Witness to the signature of Giles Mawson Seymour—A. STAPLES.

Witness to the signature of John Henry Seymour—A. STAPLES.

WOOL AND OTHER PRODUCE.—Liberal cash advances made by the undersigned on wool and other produce placed in their hands for sale in the colonies or shipment to Messrs. Dalgety, Du Croz, and Co., their London firm. Advances made on stations and stock. Station stores supplied.

DALGETY, BLACKWOOD, and CO.

Offices: Exchange-buildings, Pitt-street (next Messrs. W. Laidley and Co.'s), Sydney.

AVIS.—Mr. GUSTAVUS GABRIEL, Dentist, will early in November REMOVE to those commodious Premises, 6, Carlton-terrace, Wynyard-square (immediately opposite).

MESSRS. JOHN GOSNELL and CO., Perfumers, Fine-Soap Makers, and Brush Manufacturers by appointment to her Majesty Queen Victoria, H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, and the various Courts of Europe and the East, beg to inform the trade that they have discontinued consigning their manufactures to Sydney since March, 1876, when they appointed Messrs. Elliott, Brothers, their sole wholesale agents, who now keep a good assortment of their perfumery, soap, and brushware always in stock.

WOOL.—The undersigned will make liberal advances on Wool of the ensuing clip.

A. HINCHCLIFF, Wool Stores, Circular Quay.

IF Mr. HENRY WILSON does not write, or return, I intend to marry again. Mrs. H. WILSON.

W. CRAWFORD and CO., 57, CARTER-LANE, St. Paul's, London, E.C., beg to state that they are open for any Commercial transactions, as to Consignments, for granting Drafts, and presenting Commercial Bills for acceptance and payment for buying English goods at a very small commission, and forwarding goods to any place in England or the Continent.

We beg to draw your attention to a very important English invention we have on hand, viz., WOOLLEN BLANKETS or COVERINGS, of large sizes, COMBINED WITH AN AIR PILLOW. It will be found most necessary and useful for military men, travellers, invalids, for use in hospitals, &c., possessing amongst others the following advantages:—

It is the finest substitute for a bed.

The pillow can be raised or lowered at any time with the greatest ease.

It will pack up in a very small compass, and can be carried about without any inconvenience.

Price from 15s to 35s each.

When ordering the above article, please remit the amount of your order to

W. CRAWFORD and CO.

FISCHER AND BEARD'S GOLD MINING CO. (Limited).—Notice is hereby given that the Offices of this Company are Removed to Temple Court, King-street.

ALFRED SANDEMAN, Manager.

Sydney, 1st October, 1877.

MR. WILLIAM EZOLD, referring to an advertisement from Messrs. Nicholson and Ascherberg, in this day's HERALD, the 4th October, begs to inform his friends, customers, and the public, that he has left their employ three months ago, and has commenced business on his own account.

W. EZOLD is also expecting a large shipment of first-class PIANOS from Germany. All orders by post for tuning and repairing pianos will be promptly attended to. Private residence, 215, Goulburn-street.

BOOKS PUBLICATIONS ETC.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1878, ex CHIMBORAZO. LARGE SUPPLIES of all the useful and popular numbers of the above have been received, and are ready for SALE.

GEORGE ROBERTSON, BOOKSELLER and STATIONER, 125, PITT-STREET.

1878.—LETTS'S DIARIES for 1878 per Chimborazo. J. Reading and Co., 356, Geo.-st.

TURNING THE FIRST TURF OF THE FIRST RAILWAY IN AUSTRALIA.

A large tinted Lithograph (27 by 13 inches) representing the ceremony of the above great event will be given with the SYDNEY MAIL on October 6.

The drawing is from an original sketch made by a colonist at the time, and its accuracy is beyond dispute.

As an historical picture, commemorating an important epoch in the history and progress of the colony, it cannot fail to be acceptable.

THE PICTURE is to be presented to the subscribers and purchasers of the SYDNEY MAIL of the 6th October next.

EWING'S Indelible Marking INK, beautiful black. Vice-regal patronage. John Sands, and stationers.

1878.—LETTS'S DIARIES. EDWARD R. COLE, George and King streets.

1878 LETTS'S DIARIES, all numbers and bindings, now ready. Turner and Henderson.

ILLUMINATED WALL TESTS, in Oxford frames, very chaste. Turner and Henderson, Hunter-street.

THE ECHO.

AN EVENING NEWSPAPER, PRICE ONE PENNY.
LATEST TELEGRAMS.
NEWS OF THE MORNING.
SHIPPING and COMMERCIAL.
THE AMUSEMENTS FOR TO-NIGHT.
COMMENTS ON PASSING EVENTS.
NOTES OF THE DAY.
NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY.
VISITORS' LIST.

This Journal is published with the view of giving to the public the LATEST INTELLIGENCE of all kind, to be obtained UP TO 3 P.M. DAILY, but later if necessary for the publication of important news.

Advertisements received up to 12.30 p.m.

Copies of "THE ECHO" are to be had of all newsagents in the city, suburbs, and country towns.

Publishing Office—Pitt and Hunter streets.

THE SYDNEY MAIL. SATURDAY NEXT, 6th OCTOBER.

AN ATTRACTIVE NUMBER.

Commencement of CAPTAIN BURNABY'S NEW WORK "ON HORSEBACK THROUGH ASIA MINOR."

A HANDSOME HISTORICAL PICTURE, 27 x 13 inches, "TURNING THE FIRST TURF OF THE FIRST RAILWAY IN AUSTRALIA."

The drawing is from an original sketch made by a colonist at the time, and its accuracy is beyond dispute.

As an historical picture, commemorating an important epoch in the history and progress of the colony it cannot fail to be acceptable.

Continuation of the series of Articles on THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF NEW SOUTH WALES." No. 3.—The Timber Trade (continued). WITH SEVERAL ENGRAVINGS OF PUBLIC INTEREST.

THE SYDNEY MAIL, SATURDAY, 6th OCTOBER.

FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.—Opening of the Nowra Church by Archbishop Vaughan—Pilgrim, on the Midnight. Temples of the City, and the Liverpool Asylum.

JUST PUBLISHED.—Modern Parables, or the Voices of Revelation and Nature, interpreted and harmonised.—Part I., "Autobiography"—1s, posted 1s 2d. W. MADDOCK, 383, George-st., and all booksellers.

GEORGE ELIOT'S Daniel Deronda, complete, 7s 6d, post 1s. J. READING and CO., 356, George-street.

PALGRAVE'S History and Practice of Parliament, 3s 6d, post 6d. J. READING and CO., 356, Geo.-st.

MEDICALS CHEMICALS.

GAMBLE'S Wonderful COUGH LOZENGES. No remedy can compare, as thousands testify. 1s 6d per box. 150, Bourke-street. All chemists.

HENRY'S COLONIAL OINTMENT, in lid pots, 1s each, to all chemists and shopkeepers.

WEEKES' Carbolic Ointment cures gout and rheumatism, and all wounds, 1s pot. 105, Parramatta-st.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, a purely vegetable sweetmeat, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in tins by all chemists.

LONG'S FRUIT LINCTUS. Wholesale agents, ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Pitt-street, Sydney.

LONG'S FRUIT LINCTUS stops a cough at once; equally effective for infants and adults.

LONG'S FRUIT LINCTUS, sold by all chemists and storekeepers, in 1s and 2s 6d bottles.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.—The Great Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, and Bilious Affections.

IT IS THE PHYSICIAN'S CURE FOR GOUT, RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and all other complaints of the bladder.

As a safe and gentle medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA IS INDISPENSABLE. Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents, ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 112, Pitt-street, Sydney.

KIRBY'S UNOXIDISED PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

The best tonic for convalescents, and for ALL NERVOUS DISORDERS.

KIRBY'S COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS contain Luminous Phosphorus and Iron (chemical food), with Quinine and Nux Vomica.

These Pills rapidly RESTORE NERVE POWER, they cure Neuralgia, Epilepsy, Melancholia, and other manifestations of nervous exhaustion, induced by overwork, excessive anxiety and worry, the depressing influences of tropical climate, &c.

KIRBY and CO.'S SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS contain the usual dose of luminous Phosphorus, and may be taken in place of the above when quinine or iron is not desired.

Sold by all retail chemists, in bottles, 3s, 5s, and 10s each.

Sole Manufacturers—H. and T. KIRBY and CO., 14, Newman-street, London, W.

Agents for Australia—Messrs. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Sydney.

DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, &C.

FLOOD. FLOOD. FLOOD.—£5000 worth of goods damaged by the flood. Must be sold at once. A. HORDERN and SONS, Haymarket (only).

RAIN. RAIN. RAIN.—£5000 worth of goods destroyed. A. Hordern and Sons, Haymarket (only).

SALE of damaged DRAPERY. All new goods damaged by yesterday's rain and flood. A. HORDERN and SONS, Haymarket (only).

SUDDEN AND TERRIFIC STORM AT THE HAYMARKET.—The extensive premises belonging to Messrs. A. HORDERN and SONS inundated in a short time—5 feet 9 inches of water in store and cellars. Large quantities of goods damaged. To be cleared out, without reserve. SALE commences TO-MORROW, Friday.

INEXPENSIVE MOURNING, as well as the richest qualities, at moderate prices. E. WAY'S Family Mourning Warehouse, 251, Pitt-street.

JUST THE THING I WANT—A GOOD FITTING SHIRT.—HOBSON and WHITING make SHIRTS to measure and guarantee a perfect fit, which for ease, elegance, and durability have no rival. Apply to HOBSON and WHITING, 13, Hunter-street.

EX S.S. CHIMBORAZO.

SPECIAL SHIPMENT.

MACINTOSH GOODS.

Macintosh Articles.
- AIR BEDS, with pillows
- WATER BEDS, with appurtenances
- PLAIN PILLOWS
- CENTRE CUSHIONS
- CIRCULAR CUSHIONS
- INVALID CUSHIONS
- SWIMMING BELTS, &c.

Macintosh Clothing.
- SINGLE and DOUBLE TEXTURE COATS, in Cambric, Indiana, Stuff, Mole, Parramatta, and Tweeds. Guaranteed waterproof.
- THE SIPHONIA (or Pocket Macintosh), extra light, black and white
- MACINTOSH LEGGINGS, in various materials
- ENAMELLED HIDE Antigropelos, Napoleons, and Leggings
- BROWN CANVAS LEGGINGS (Plain and Gaiter Bottoms).

BOYS' S. T. Macintosh COATS, in all sizes.

DAVID JONES AND COMPANY.

OILSKIN CLOTHING—the best and cheapest. Goldstein's Oilskin Factory, 217, Lower George-st.

SPRING and SUMMER NOVELTIES.—New Dress Materials and Costumes. New Washing Fabrics in great variety. A large lot of China Silks, much below the ordinary price. New Millinery. New French Flowers and Fruits. New Feathers, all the New Colours in Ribbons. Rouillon's Josephine Kid Gloves, 2s 11d per pair. The price is usually 4s 6d for these Gloves.

Mosquito Net, an entirely new make, stronger, more durable, and cheaper.

All Goods marked in plain figures.

JOHN L. HORDERN, 259, Pitt-street.

ZIONS. Prize Medal Tailor. Large stock fashionable seasonable Woollens, lowest charges. 409, George-st.

BARGAINS.—Waterproof and Macintosh Coats, 10s.; leggings, 3s 6d; silk umbrellas, 10s. 409, George-st.

LADIES' BOOTS at half-price, lasting, calf, and kid slippers, great bargains. ZIONS, 409, George-st.

FURNITURE ETC.

JOHN L. HORDERN, 259, Pitt-street, CARPET AND HOUSEHOLD FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

PERSONS FURNISHING would do well to inspect the large stock of CARPETS just received. Hearth Rugs, Mats, China Matting. Oil Cloths, Washstand Mats, Door Slips. Anti-Splashers, for preserving walls, Stair Oilcloths. Cretonnes, Curtains, Sheetings, Tickings, Damask Table Covers. Napkins, Doyleys, Counterpanes, Table Covers, &c., &c.

A competent Carpet-layer always in attendance.

The cheapest and best house in Sydney for every description of Household Furnishing Drapery.

All goods marked in plain figures.

JOHN L. HORDERN, 259, Pitt-street.

COMMENTS ARE UNNECESSARY.

"Messrs. Gibbs, Shallard, and Co.

"GENTLEMEN,—You will please send to me in the usual way — more Wanzer A Machines. Those already received give great satisfaction; in fact, the ladies here are getting rid of their old sewing-machines in order to have a Wanzer A.

"A. J. FOX, "Commercial Stores, Peelwood.

"September 22, 1877."

"Messrs. Gibbs, Shallard, and Co.

"DEAR SIRS,—Will you kindly forward — Wanzer A Machines as before? The superiority of these Machines is only beginning to be recognised here.

"J. B. ELWORTHY, "Printer, Bookseller, and Stationer, Gundagai.

"September 22, 1877."

Sole Agency for Genuine Machines, 108, Pitt-street, near Hunter-street.

DOMESTIC SEWING-MACHINES.

Just Landed, ex Star of the West, from New York, another small shipment of those justly celebrated and latest improved DOMESTIC SEWING-MACHINES.

BARRON, MOXHAM, and CO., Sole Agents, Australian Colonies and New Zealand, Offices and Stores, 50, Clarence-street.

FURNITURE, new and second-hand, purchased, town or country; any quantity. 96, Kent-street.

FURNITURE.—The cheapest house in Sydney. A. G. COOPER, 35, Erskine-street.

BILLIARD TABLE, Thurston's best, second-hand, for SALE, cheap. 273, George-street.

FOR Private Sale, the Household Furniture, Lease, Licence, and Goodwill, of HOWE'S FAMILY HOTEL, Cooper-street, Surry Hills. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, Auctioneers.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

2 Full-sized BILLIARD TABLES, with Balls and Cues complete
COTTAGE PIANOFORTES, by the following EMINENT MAKERS:—
COLLARD and COLLARD
ERARD
AUCHER, FRERES
BORD, Paris
NEUFELD, Berlin
KUTCHERA, Vienna
KRIEBEL, Berlin
BLONDEL, Paris
CHALLEN and HODGSON, Oxford-street, London
BROADWOOD, and other eminent makers.
LARGE CHURCH ORGAN
ANGLO-AMERICAN ORGANS
HARMONIUMS, all sizes
Austrian Furniture, in cases
WALNUTWOOD FRAMEWORK, in the white, for CABINETMAKERS
DRAWING and DINING ROOM Furniture, in great variety
MAGNIFICENT BEDROOM Suites, in walnut, birch, and mahogany
BRASS and IRON, BLACK and GOLD, STATE BEDSTEADS
CENTRAL fire DOUBLE GUNS, by the best makers
DINNER SERVICES
BREAKFAST Services
CROCKERY, in crates
AMERICAN BUGGIES
ENGLISH LANDAU
HOODEN GIG
W. ANSON WOODS' CELEBRATED MOWING and REAPING MACHINES.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, Spring and O'Connell streets.

THE NEW WILLCOX and GIBBS' SEWING-MACHINE, with automatic (or self-adjusting tension). Recent improvements have made this machine free from all difficulties. NO HOME COMPLETE WITHOUT ONE. S. HEBBLEWHITE, George-street near Royal Hotel.

REMINGTON CELEBRATED LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE.—We have just received another shipment of these superior Machines, in various styles and finish. We have also a few of the CENTENNIAL PRIZE MEDAL BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES. These are a wonderful piece of mechanism, and to manufacturers are invaluable. They are capable of doing 1800 button-holes in nine hours.

We invite inspection.

J. J. CURRAN, 600, George-street, Sole Agent.

IMPROVED "HOME SHUTTLE" LOCKSTITCH SEWING-MACHINES.

REDUCED PRICE LIST.

No. 1. For Hand Use, complete, £4.
No. 2. For Treadle Use, with table, complete, £6.
No. 3. Ditto with cover and lock and key complete, £7.

There are worthless German and Birmingham imitations in the market! Every genuine American "Home Shuttle" Machine is stamped "M. Moss and Co., Sole Agent, Sydney."

We have appointed Mr. C. E. FULLER, Stationers' Hall, 387, George-street, opposite Royal Hotel, sole Retail Agent, where the Machines are procurable on a liberal time-payment system. Open 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. daily.

Sole Wholesale Agents, M. MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane, Sydney.

REMINGTON BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES.—The highest Centennial Medal awarded to these wonderful machines, which for mechanical mechanism cannot be excelled. To manufacturers, tailors, and others they are invaluable, as they are capable of turning out 1800 button holes, well finished, in nine hours. I invite inspection and immediate purchase, as there will not be another shipment for same time.

J. J. CURRAN, 600, George-street, Sole Agent.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

GOODLET and SMITH, Timber and Galvanized Iron Merchants, 483, George-street, near Bathurst-street, 7, Parramatta-street, near Railway Bridge. Pottery and Brickworks, Riley-street, Surry Hills. Patent Brickworks, Botany Road, Waterloo. Victoria Sawmills, Pyrmont, near the Bridge.

170 PITT ST.—Royal Blue House.—Paints, Paperhangings, Oils, Colours, &c. W. Yeoman.

MARBLE and Slate CHIMNEY-PIECES on view in new Showrooms. G. E. CRANE and SON.

GALVANIZED Iron, various brands, reduced in price; Sheet Lead and Pipe, Galv. Pipe, &c. Crane and Son.

SLATES, best Bangor, all sizes; Cement, Plaster, Pottery, &c. Crane and Son, New Pitt-st., Circular Quay.

STREET BROTHERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS and SAWMILL PROPRIETORS, STREET'S WHARF, SUSSEX-STREET, SYDNEY, and PAMPOOLAH, MANNING RIVER. Agents for ERNEST CARTER and CO.'S Steam Sawmills, Wardell, Richmond River, and for M'GHIE, LUYA, and CO., Steam Sawmills, Brisbane and Noosa, QUEENSLAND.

BRITISH PLATE AND SHEET GLASS WAREHOUSE. Oils, Lead, Colours, Brushware, Paperhangings, Varnishes, &c., &c. The largest and best assorted stock in the colony.

JAMES SANDY and CO. (late Thomas Edens), BRITISH PLATE-GLASS WAREHOUSE, 255, George-street.

BRITISH PLATE AND SHEET GLASS WAREHOUSE. 21 and 23, Parramatta-street.

Shop Fronts, Public Buildings, &c., &c., glazed with best British Plate Glass on the shortest notice.

Sheet glass, 32, 28, 26, 21, and 16 oz.

Sashes glazed with sheet glass and delivered free of charge within twenty-four hours to any part of the city and suburbs.

MURPHY and SON.

MARBLE and Slate Chimneypieces, new designs, just landed; Register Grates. W. Cary, Railway Bridge.

100,000 FEET Kauri Pine, assorted sizes. G. F. Mason, Patent Slip Wharf.

50,000 FEET, heart of Kauri, Deck and Ship Planking. G. F. MASON.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a first-class MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, with an extensive trade in town and suburbs, showing a profit of £15 per week. Plant in full working order. An excellent opportunity is offered to an energetic persevering man. Apply to WILLIAM TAYLER and CO., 219, Pitt-street, Sydney.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, an old-established GROCERY BUSINESS, in a rising locality. Apply to Mr. J. R. LOVE, Wholesale Grocer, 506, George-street.

FOR SALE, LICENCE, 5 years' lease of Ride Butts Hotel, Paddington; low rent; price £160; stables.

£50—A nice little BUSINESS for a carpenter or a handy man, in the best location in town. Apply, by letter, Z. Y. X. General Post Office.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The undersigned, being desirous of retiring from business, will dispose of his BRANCH STORES at RAYMOND TERRACE, with or without stock. The premises are well fixtured and fitted throughout, rent low, and is a sure fortune for any man of business habits. A bonus will be required. None but principals treated with.

J. CAMPBELL.

HALF SHARE in an old and well established PRINTING BUSINESS in Sydney for SALE. For particulars address Typographic, HERALD Office.

LUCRATIVE INVESTMENT for £1000. J. B. NORTH, 139, Pitt-street.

MEDICAL.—For SALE, a good PRACTICE in New Zealand. Address Medicus, HERALD Office.

BUTCHER'S BUSINESS for SALE, in suburbs. Apply corner of Goulburn and Macquarie streets.

FOR SALE, in Woolloomooloo, snug Grocery BUSINESS. For particulars, apply H. P. Palser, York-st.

HOTELS for SALE, town, country, and suburbs, from £90 to £3000. Buyers assisted. HACKET and SIMPKINS, 160, Pitt-street.

£90 WILL purchase a snug Suburban HOTEL. Apply Hacket and Simpkins, 160, Pitt-st.

SNUG City HOTEL for SALE, lease over 5 years rent, 30s; trade, £25 weekly. For further particulars apply HACKET and SIMPKINS, 160, Pitt-street.

JOSEPH and CO. have received instructions to sell, by private contract, the Lease, License, Goodwill, and Furniture of that very old-established Hotel, the FORTH AND CLYDE, Mort-street, Balmain. The Hotel is close to Mort's Dry Dock, and doing a large business.

For full particulars, terms, and inventory apply to JOSEPH and CO., 110, King-street.

HOTELS for SALE, town, country, and suburbs, £100 to £5000. JOSEPH, 110, King-street.

HOTELS for SALE, city and suburbs, at all prices, with assistance. DALE and CO., 106, King-st.

FOR SALE, Grocery Business, Woollahra; small capital only required. OGILVIE, 234, Park-street.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

TANN'S PATENT RELIANCE SAFES.

A shipment of these valuable depositaries just landed. The attention of traders and others who desire a trusty safe, SECURE AGAINST FIRE AND THIEVES, is particularly directed to our present stock.

TANN'S DOORS FOR STRONG ROOMS.

Contractors are informed that we can supply the best description of wrought iron Doors and Frames in several sizes, secured with one or two locks.

Illustrated Lists of Safes and Strong-room Doors forwarded free by post on application.

W. MACDONNELL and CO., Sole Agents and Importers of Tann's Safes, 326, George-street, Sydney.

QUEENSLAND RUM, 34 o.p.; Flour, best brands, lowest prices; Sugars, at from 30s to 40s; Salt, lowest prices.

JOHN BRIDGE.

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS.—Various sizes, with full directions for use. To be had only from W. MACDONNELL and CO., 326, George-street.

DEVOE'S BRILLIANT OIL.

RELIABLE. ECONOMICAL. SAFE.

Desiring to benefit by the WORLD-WIDE reputation of our Oil, certain parties have attempted to imitate our packages. Suits at law have been instituted against the Makers and purchasers of these imitations. Buyers should be careful to see that the words "DEVOE'S BRILLIANT" are stencilled on the cases, and the words "DEVOE'S M'F'G CO. PATENTS" are stamped on the top of the can.

THE DEVOE MANUFACTURING CO., 80, Beaver, and 127, Pearl streets, NEW YORK, U.S.A.

MACLEAY'S WOLONJERIE WINE. For SALE, in wood and bottle, at "The Cellar," Ithaca Road, Elizabeth Bay.

COCOANUT FIBRE, good quality. J. and E. DAWSON, 406, George-street.

FISHING NETS, cotton and hemp, all sizes, on SALE by LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

MELBOURNE MOULDS, No. 1, and Hobson's Bay Soap, landing. Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.

LARGE ICE CHEST or Refrigerator for SALE, 3 feet 3 inches x 2 feet x 2 feet, £6. C. H. Law, 71, Geo.-st.

AMERICAN painted TUBS, in nests of eight, 15s. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street.

COAL, FIREWOOD, ETC.

SUPPLIED at shortest notice, best description, lowest rates. Sydney and Newcastle C. F. Co., Bathurst-st.

GOUGH'S WOOD and COAL YARD, C. S. Head Road, Paddington.—Bowenfels coal, 20s per ton, cash on delivery; 11s half-ton; wood, 18s. All orders punctually attended to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPECTACLES.—Fine steel frames, with crystal lenses, 2s 6d, 5s 6d per pair. Ellis, 220, Pitt-st., op. Farmer's.

CLOCKS, a large assortment, at wholesale prices, by the best makers, from 7s 6d to £20. Ellis, 220, Pitt-st.

BEAUTIFUL Birthday PRESENTS in Dolls, light lovely and low priced. Mrs. LEE, 486, George-st.

HYDRAULIC PRESS for SALE, 60 tons, Tange's make, second-hand, good order, cheap. Apply 108, Pitt-street.

HOOP IRON for SALE. Apply Mr. VEITCH, HERALD Office Stores, O'Connell-street.

LARGE SIZED OFFICE, DESK, and TABLE required. Apply Mr. Nash's 629, Haymarket.

SCHNAPPER FISHING.—Eastway's Patent hemp and thread Lines, ready for use. 417, George-street.

WIRE MEAT COVERS, all sizes and sorts, from 1s each, or by the nest. Eastway, 417, George-street.

HANGING WIRE MEAT SAFES, square and round, at all prices. Eastway's, 417, George-st.

CHEAPEST place in town for Table CUTLERY is at EASTWAY, BROTHERS', 417, George-street.

COMBINED Garden RAKE and HOE in one, price 2s, at EASTWAY, BROTHERS', 417, George-st.

FILTERS.—Just opened, Slack and Brownlow's patent Filters. EASTWAY'S, 417, George-street.

DOGS.—Dogs without collars will be destroyed. Get your COLLARS from Eastway's, 417, George-st.

RETRIEVER PUP for SALE (only pup), by imported dog from prize slut. 123, Parramatta-street.

HIGHEST cash Price given for Left-off Clothing. Simmons, corner Campbell and George streets.

ON HORSEBACK THROUGH ASIA MINOR. Five Months with the Turks, Circassians, Christians, and Devil Worshippers. By CAPTAIN FRED BURNABY, Royal Horse Guards. Author of "A RIDE TO KHIVA."

WANTED to purchase COTTAGE, North Shore. Apply 273, George-street.

WANTED, Billiard-Bagatelle TABLE, second-hand, good order. Box 255, Post Office.

WANTED to sell 11 pairs of good laying FOWLS. Corner Boundary st. and Botany Rd., Waterloo.

PROFESSIONS TRADES ETC.

AGENTS wanted. Big pay to good salesmen; small capital required. American Novelty Co., Market-st.

AN APPRENTICE wanted. R. Thomson, 355, Pitt-street.

APPRENTICES to the Millinery wanted. Thompson and Giles, Denison House, George-street.

A VACANCY for an experienced SALESWOMAN. E. Way, draper, 267, Pitt-street.

A GENTLEMAN is required to undertake the Mathematical work of the whole School, and the general supervision of the Modern Division. Ability to instruct the higher classes in Trigonometry and Surveying indispensable. No applications, except from University men, will be entertained. H. S. Southey, Oaklands, Mittagong.

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BOOT TRADE.—Wanted, APPRENTICES. Apply J. and G. M'Murtrie and Co., 54, Clarence-street.

BOOT TRADE.—Wanted, good MACHINISTS, Tyers off, Boy to block. 103, Parramatta-street.

BOOT TRADE.—MACHINIST wanted. H. Hilder, 527, George-street.

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MEDICAL.—Out-door ASSISTANT, or Locum Tenens.—Wanted, the above, by a M.R.C.S., England, et L.S.A., London. State salary, &c., to F.S.F., care of Mr. Iredale, 142, Oxford-street, Sydney.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, an active young MAN, for Newcastle. J. Kingston, 27, Oxford-street.

TAILORESSES.—Coat, Vest, Trousers HANDS; Buttonhole-makers. 217, Lower George-street.

TO TAILORESSES.—Trousers HANDS wanted at once; constant work. Walker, 64½, Hunter-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, a good Trousers or General HAND, for the country. William Perry and Co.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, good Coat and Trousers HANDS. E. Millett, 309, George-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, first-class Coat and Trousers MAKERS. Peapes and Shaw, George-street.

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WANTED, a good CARPENTER. Apply W. Allerton, 671, George-street.

WANTED, a Chief OFFICER, for the German brig COLIBRI. On board, Circular Quay, at 9 a.m.

WANTED, a PARTNER with £700 in a good paying business. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a good PLUMBER; one accustomed to galvanized iron work. J. A. Penson, 331, Pitt-st.

WANTED, competent stylish DRESSMAKER, by day. Apply Spragg and Adams, Oxford-street.

WANTED, for barque Vicuna, a CARPENTER; also a Chinese COOK and STEWARD. Apply at vessel lying at Moore's Wharf, between 10 and 12 a.m.

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A VERY useful willing Man wants WORK of any kind, groom and milk, &c. G. R., 204, Parramatta-st.

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WANTED, by a young Man, EMPLOYMENT, of an evening; good penman. Edwin, HERALD.

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GENERAL SERVANT wanted; 9 o'clock sharp. Sharman, 66, Oxford-street.

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WANTED, a BOY, to make himself useful. W. Schell, corner Gipps and Macquarie streets.

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WANTED, GIRL, mind baby, assist in housework. Mrs. Edwards, Liverpool-st. and Darlinghurst Rd.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 14. Mrs. Lane, Raglan-street, Waterloo, between Pitt and Elizabeth sts.

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WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply 233, Elizabeth-street.

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BOARD and RESIDENCE, 11, Stanley-street; retired and healthy, near Hyde Park. Terms, £1 1s.

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Boats, &c., for fishing, shooting, or camping out.

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TO LET.

BURWOOD.—To LET or for SALE, a 6-roomed COTTAGE and 5 acres of LAND; possession in October. Apply to Hardie and Gorman, Pitt-street, Sydney, or to Rev. W. Lumsdaine, Parsonage, Burwood.

BURWOOD.—A detached VILLA, containing 5 rooms, kitchen, &c., with pretty flower garden in front, and very easy of access, to be LET; rent moderate. Hardie and Gorman, Bell's-chambers.

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J. CAMPBELL.

Rosgoll, Robertson, 18th September, 1877.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

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